THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXVII, No. 9 New York, November 27, 1920 Whole Number 1597

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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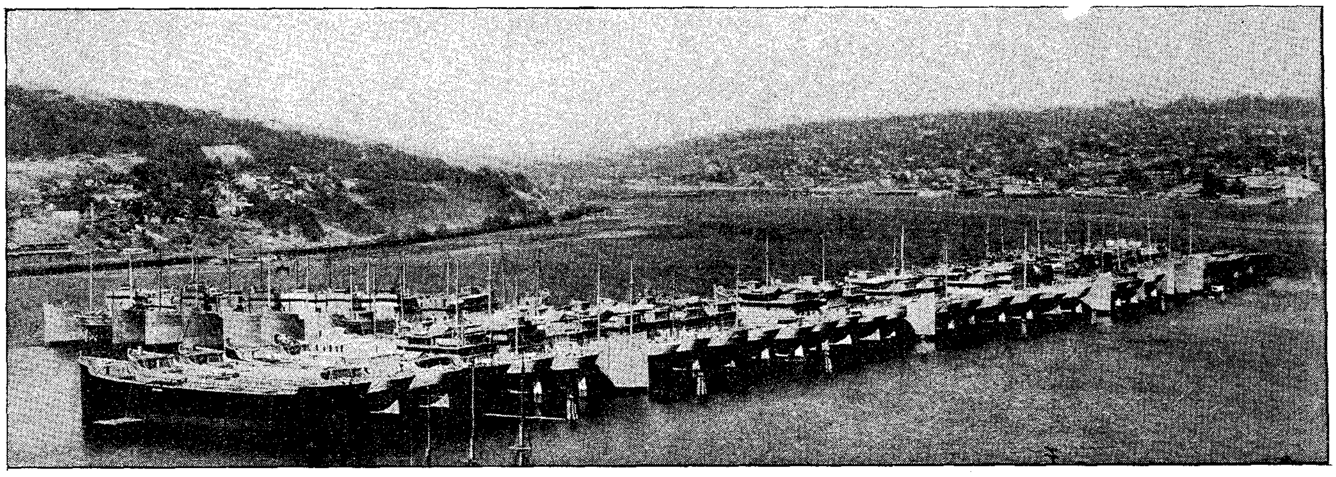


PART OF OUR HUGE IDLE FLEET OF WOODEN SHIPS, IN LAKE UNION, AT SEATTLE.

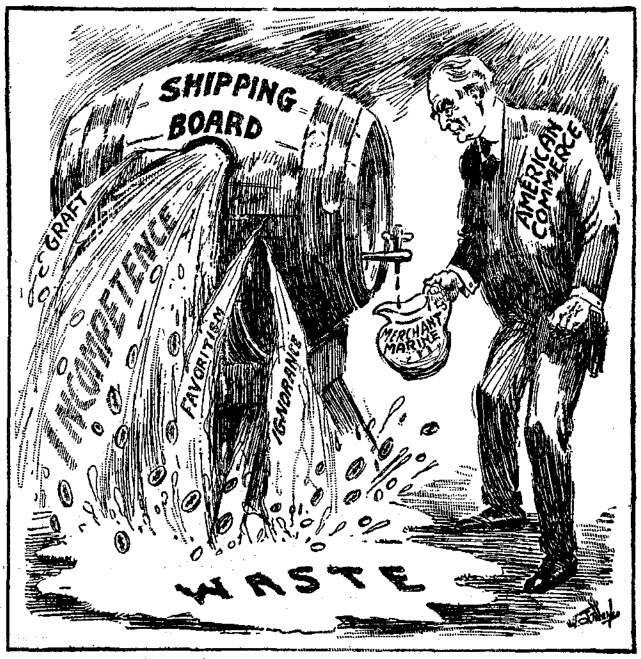
Only about forty of the 397 that were built are seen here. "The wooden ships, from first to last," says the Baltimore *News*, "have been the white elephants of our merchant marine; there are 192 of them tied up in the James River alone, absolutely useless to America, and costing $100 a month apiece for caretaking." One unfinished hull was recently sold for a dollar, according to a New York paper.

THE SHIPPING BOARD SCANDAL

THE MOST DISHEARTENING DOCUMENT that has come out of the aftermath of the war, in the opinion of not a few editorial observers, is the sordid story of greed, graft, and incompetence under cover of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, as set forth in the Fisher-Richardson report to a Congressional investigating committee. It is a story of alleged mismanagement, waste, graft, bribery, padded pay-rolls, and systematic looting of the public treasury by minor officials and employees of the Board, involving a loss of millions of dollars to the taxpayers. The Detroit *Journal* calls these charges a bitter blow to American patriotism, and declares, in fact, that "Prussian spies did far less damage to the American cause than did the corrupt agents of the Emergency Fleet Corporation." "The disloyalty among German-American newspapers during the war," it adds, "compares with this disloyalty of native-born Americans, aflame with greed, as door-mat thievery compares with house-breaking." And the Minneapolis *Tribune* reminds us that "one of the most heinous crimes that can be charged against an individual or a corporation is that it was false to a public trust in time of war-perils." "Evidently the biggest part of a war-bill is the high cost of graft," cynically remarks the Cincinnati *Enquirer;* and the New York *Herald*, after reading this recital of "thefts by minor officials, graft by middlemen, and plain waste all along the line," exclaims: "This is one of the reasons why the United States Government to-day owes in round numbers twenty-four billions of dollars, and has an interest charge on its debts of about a billion dollars a year. It is one of the reasons why the American people have a tax bill of four billions a year."

Conscious of a peculiar poignancy in the fact that scandal should smirch our efforts to answer the world's desperate cry for shipping to meet the challenge of the German submarines, the Omaha *Bee* remarks: "Not only did the shipyards of America present the strangely mixed spectacle of producing sorely needed vessels in record time and providing bomb-proof employment for a lot of fellows who might otherwise have been in the trenches, but they also afforded a remarkable composition of the shrewdest of organization and efficient management and the most reckless of waste, extravagance, and incompetence." In addition to exposing "an unsavory mess," notes the Providence *Journal*, the investigators' report makes it appear that many of the abuses that are here uncovered in retrospect are still being continued in the routine operations of our great new merchant fleet. Because the Shipping Board is a going concern charged with the administration of United States property whose value runs into billions, the Baltimore *News* reminds us, "its program didn't slip into the past with airplane manufacture and government operation of the railroads," and any charges against it are of the utmost public concern. "The country will not be satisfied until either these charges are disproved or the full responsibility for mismanagement is placed where it belongs," declares the Kansas City *Star*. "It is not on record that any one was ever punished for the embalmed-beef scandal of the Spanish-American War," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*. But it adds: "We are living to-day in sterner times, and no Government can afford to deal leniently with the traitorous scoundrels who use the time of its greatest peril to rob it."

High officials of the Shipping Board are whole-heartedly co-operating with Congress in its effort to get at the facts in this matter. Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Board, promises to use all his authority to see that none of the guilty escapes; and his aid, Commander Abner B. Clements, frankly told Representative Walsh's investigating committee that the charges contained in the Fisher-Richardson report were probably substantially correct. As evidence of the chaos into which the Board's finances had drifted the Commander stated that 4,000 persons, at salaries totaling $8,000,000 a year, are now engaged in an attempt to straighten the tangle of building accounts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He told the committee that in rough numbers 10,000 men are now employed by the Board, and that the annual pay-roll is approximately $19,000,000. Nearly 1,200 ships are being operated for the Board; and under the present system of accounting, he said, there is no way of knowing whether they are operated at a profit or a loss. He declared, however, that "there is nothing corrupt in the transactions of the United States Shipping Board," and explained that the abuses alleged in the report are "a result of what might be called, for want of a better term, amateurishness." He also reminded the committee that the Board, organized in haste to meet a desperate emergency, lost its most efficient and capable personnel after the signing of the armistice, just as it was perfecting its organization and operation.



THE SPIGOT AND THE BUNG-HOLE.
—Greene in the New York *Evening Post.*

Assuring the public that it will be given every facility for getting the facts and placing the responsibility, Admiral Benson reminds us that "in an organization spending more than three billion dollars, where, as the largest steamship operator in the world, millions of dollars are expended from day to day, it would be humanly impossible to prevent all wrong-doing or to do business without suffering financial losses from time to time." He says further:

> "There is no effort on our part to shirk whatever responsibility we have assumed. We have insisted that at all times the records are open to the public. Every facility is offered to those who desire information.
>
> "As a former naval officer who shipped forty-eight years ago to serve his country, I believe my fellow countrymen can depend upon it that no wrong-doer will escape if his wrong-doing is called to my attention. Not only have I insisted upon the closest watch upon all matters, but I have followed the work of the Shipping Board in every port of the world with the one thought in mind that we are now reaching that crucial moment which spells either the success or failure of a permanant merchant marine."

While the press is unanimous in its insistence upon the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in this vital matter, many papers remind us that the task undertaken by the Shipping Board, that of producing from mine and forest a huge fleet of 10,000,000 tons, was perhaps the biggest job that ever fell to a government organization in any country. "Fair-minded men will, of course, make a large allowance for the enormous pressure under which the work of the Board had to be done, as well as the inevitable lack of experience at the outset of many of the supervisors who had to be employed," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen.* "It is not probable that any evil dealing will be traceable to the men 'higher up,'" says the Boston *Herald.* "We must charge off the loss which the Shipping Board has entailed as a part of the cost of winning the war," remarks the New York *Commercial.* "Public concern over the possible lapses of the Board will be tempered by the memory of its achievements under circumstances trying and critical," predicts the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.* The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* offers the consoling remark that after the investigation is over and the guilty have been punished, "the people will still have the ships." And on this point it quotes President-elect Harding as follows:

> "One of the great problems of the incoming Administration will be to appoint to practical use for America the great merchant marine built since the war. The record of the Shipping Board was one continual fiasco from beginning to end. When the war ended we should have been in a position to establish shipping lines to every part of the globe.
>
> "I promise you that one of the first acts of the incoming Administration will be to unfurl the flag again on all the seas of the world."

Reminding us that in 1914 only 10 per cent. of our imports and exports was carried in American vessels, while as a result of the Shipping Board's activities "to-day we carry about 45 per cent.," the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks:

> "The Shipping Board is a permanent arm of the Government. It will have great tasks and great responsibilities in the future. We are emerging from the comparative chaos of a colossal war, and it is essential that we take stock of our condition before setting forward. We have developed a merchant marine worthy of our place in the world. Its magnitude and its service must be maintained. But we must find out what has been wrongly done in order to avoid these mistakes in the future. We must find out by retracing our steps wherein we have erred. We must find out the weaknesses of the organization, the defects in its structure and in its methods, as they may be revealed by investigation. The fixing of responsibility for wrong, and the punishment of any offenses of a character demanding punishment, should be but incidental to the process. The primary purpose should be constructive. It will avail us little to probe into the work of the past if we do not learn and apply the lessons learned from the errors that are discovered in the inquiry."

The public should make two necessary distinctions in reading the sorry tale of the Shipping Board as brought out before the Walsh Committee, says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "It should distinguish between Shipping Board history before the armistice and since the armistice. It should distinguish between graft and incompetence. The blunders committed during our active participation in the war include the wooden-ship program, the construction of an excessive number of small steel ships on the Great Lakes, and the policy of allocation and operation. These mistakes arose principally from incompetence and defects in organization and are to a considerable degree excusable on the score of war haste and war confusion.
>
> "The post-armistice blunders are far less excusable, and here again the fundamental evil has been inefficiency rather than the graft which is always the accompaniment of disorganization. Incompetence on the Shipping Board has been shown, in the first place, in the miserably poor management. But more than that, it has been shown in a lack of clear understanding of the entire problem of our shipping as related to the general world-situation and to a lack of courage in shaping policy to shifting conditions. The Board has dawdled along and hoped for the best at times when it should have boldly cut our losses.
>
> "The policy adopted with regard to cancelation of ship-building contracts should have been far more drastic than it

has been. The Board should have compensated the builders and should have gone to Congress with a frank statement of the necessity of taking a great loss rather than continuing the construction of ships in large quantities.

"Still more difficult is it to characterize strongly enough the blunder of the Board in its sales policy. In the spring of 1919, when the British Shipping Controller was selling off Britain's war-built tonnage for £22 a deadweight ton, equivalent at that time to approximately $100 a ton, our Shipping Board kept asking from $200 to $225 a ton for similar vessels. Then, as the shipping market grew weaker, the Board reduced its offering prices gradually but always at a considerable distance behind the market. As a result very few ships have been sold. Some were disposed of on an instalment basis, which is now breaking down. New American owners, in so far as we have any, have bought their ships at impossible prices and are facing bankruptcy."

Congress, it will be recalled, ordered the present investigation by a vote of 287 to 0, and appointed for this purpose a committee headed by Representative Joseph Walsh (Rep., Massachusetts). The first evidence laid before it was the 100-page report of two investigators, A. M. Fisher and J. F. Richardson, who have been working in the Washington and New York offices of the Shipping Board for many months. Some of the outstanding features of this report are thus summarized editorially in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"Defective steel forgings for Shipping Board vessels were fixt up to pass the official test in the following way: The test required that a hole one inch in diameter was to be bored into each forging to determine the quality of the steel. Inferior forgings were 'doctored' by having good steel plugs, two inches in diameter and six inches deep, inserted in them in such fashion as to conceal the fraud. Then the test-hole was bored into these high-class plugs, 'with the result that the forging was passed by the inspectors and accepted for use in a vessel of the Shipping Board.' . . . Mr. Richardson said that it was due to these defective forgings that many shafts on Shipping Board vessels were found defective, and it is a common occurrence for a ship to lose its propellers at sea. He asserted that this was an accident that happened almost every day. These ships would be very dependable, wouldn't they, in getting away from murderous *U*-boats if the war had continued and the lives of our boys must have been trusted to the ability of their propellers to stand the strain? Mr. Richardson further deposed that the Shipping Board is still doing business with the concern which played this deadly trick. . . . . . .

"How could all this possibly go on? In a wild riot of graft men's morals give way. There was, of course, direct bribery. Mr. Richardson says that it was a common thing to find that efforts were being made to corrupt employees of the Shipping Board. Outright bribes were offered to timekeepers and checkers; gifts of shares of stock in the contracting companies and offers of better positions were made; 'gifts of whisky are commonly tendered.' Then there was a more brutal method sometimes employed. 'Good men were "heckled," insulted, and even frightened off the work when they would not prove susceptible to corruption.' The report is even more definite. It remarks with sinister humor that 'it was a comparatively easy matter to drop "accidentally" bar or wrench into a ship's hold when a "straight" timekeeper or inspector was standing under.'

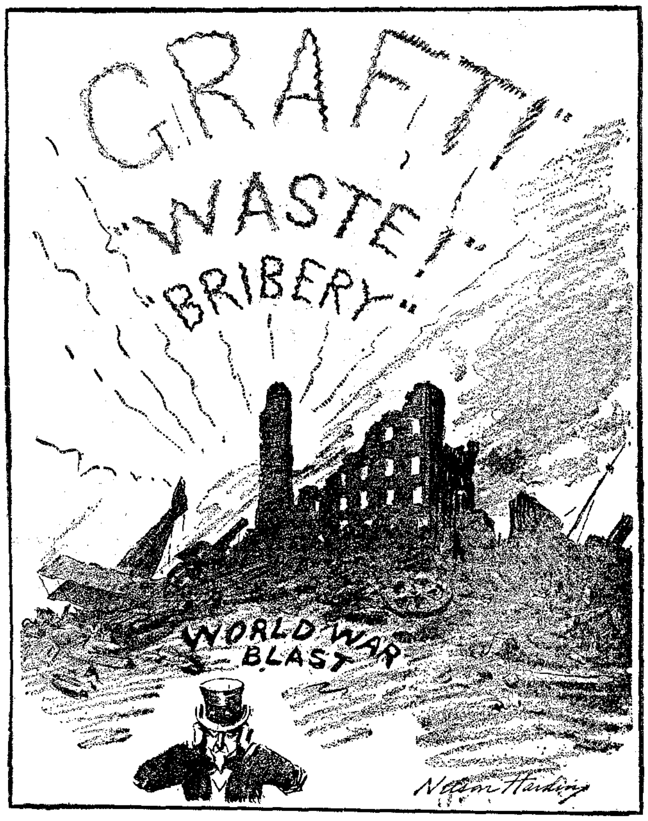
"It is no wonder that astonishing and incredible acts of fraud, theft, and sabotage could be successfully put over. Indeed, as one reads the sickening record, it seems as if there was a general scramble for the property of the country, and mighty few guardians on hand to protect it. Officials were put on guard who had no qualifications for the duty. An auditor was employed whose only bookkeeping experience had been gained while looking after a set of books for a bartender in a Texas village. The system of payment adopted by the Shipping Board encouraged padding of the pay-rolls, which resulted, in one case, in a man being put on the salary list who was really a house detective for the Hotel St. Regis. Unskilled labor was rated and paid as skilled, and the contractors got their swollen percentage of profit on the larger salaries.

"The amounts and methods of plain graft would appear exaggerated in a 'muck-raking' novel. Ships were overcoaled; and then, when they naturally did not burn all the coal on their voyage, they, nevertheless, pretended to take on a full supply again, leaving the surplus not needed with the coal company. The 'swag' was divided. A steward, finding that his predecessor had left considerable food on board, promptly threw it into the sea, in order that he might get his 'commission' on the purchase of a complete new supply. And all the while the families of taxpayers who were paying for this were stinting themselves at home because food was so dear!

"But what's the use? The story steadily approaches a *crescendo.* 'The expenditure of millions of dollars was left in the hands of masters, chief engineers, and stewards.' In many cases, it was asserted, the supplies are purchased from brokers, who add a profit of from 25 to 40 per cent., give gratuities to masters and stewards in the form of 'free launches, free automobiles, free liquor, free entertainment, etc.,' and charge them with the price of supplies.

"And the climax comes when Mr. Richardson testifies that these conditions not only existed more than a year ago, but that 'they are becoming worse every day.'"

Other witnesses called before the committee testified to such items as a bill for $623,000 paid twice over by the Board by "mistake"; a bill for $161 for putting a hinge worth 83 cents on the door of a ship's galley; fresh water worth 90 cents a ton sold to Shipping Board vessels for $25 a ton; asbestos cloth valued at $1.10 a pound sold to the Shipping Board for $1.60 a pound, causing a loss to the Board of $1,000,000 in one year; overpayments running into tens of millions on claims submitted by foreign shipping firms; and profits running as high as 750 per cent. made by certain firms at the Shipping Board's expense.


GRAFT!
WASTE!
BRIBERY..
WORLD WAR BLAST
Nelson Harding

ECHOES OF THE GREAT EXPLOSION.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

According to Martin J. Gillen, who was John Barton Payne's executive assistant when the latter was chairman of the Shipping Board, that organization "had no records to show how much money it had taken in during the war and how much was expended," Another witness, John T. Meehan, deputy chief of the Board's Division of Investigation, told the committee that 2,400 fraud cases were now under investigation, many of which, he believed, would result in criminal prosecutions. "We don't want to press the petty cases until we are in a position to get the 'big fish,'" he said, explaining further that he had opposed accepting restitution from many firms in "the hope that eventually we will be in a position to institute prosecutions and obtain convictions." "We have one case up for trial soon," he added, "which may go to the Supreme Court, and which, if decided in our favor, will enable us to go after many of the offenders."

THE NEW BULGARIA

THE KINGDOM OF BULGARIA comes out of the recent European *mêlée* somewhat less disfigured than the other members of the Germanic alliance. It has lost a small amount of territory on the south, including its Ægean Sea littoral, but the Council of the Peace Conference, as an editorial writer in *Current History* (New York) observes, "is expected to assign a port on the Ægean at once." That southwestern vermiform appendix containing the fortress of Strumitsa (marked "2" on the map), which was a veritable thorn in the side of the Allies during the war, has also been lopped off. "Under the guise of frontier rectification, a large strip of territory containing no Serbians and 92,000 Bulgarians, who had formed an integral part of Bulgaria, has been annexed to Serbia," complains a Bulgarian apologist, Theodore Vladimiroff, who presents, in the November number of *Current History*, a bitter protest against the injustices of the Peace Treaty, which became effective on August 9. Dobrudja, with a Roumanian population of less than 7,000 out of a total of 275,000, has been left in the possession of Roumania, further objects Mr. Vladimiroff. According to the current issue of "The Statesman's Year-Book," however, nearly all of the remaining 268,000 are Turks and Tatars. The indemnity laid upon the country, about $450,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange, is responsible for much bitterness in Bulgarian governmental circles, but perhaps the worst blow is the fact that, by the Treaty of Versailles, Bulgaria's old rival, Roumania, is practically tripled in area and population. In the days before the war the countries were of approximately equal strength.

The population of Bulgaria in 1918, according to a compilation made for the Matthews-Northrup Works, map-makers, of Buffalo, New York, was 4,467,600, and the total area 43,305 square miles. "The Statesman's Year-Book" presents figures, admittedly estimates, for 1917, which give the area as 47,750 square miles, with a total population of 5,517,507. Mr. Vladimiroff, mentioned above, credits the present kingdom with "about 35,000 square miles and 4,500,000 people." It is a farming population to a great extent, with the unusually high proportion of 82 per cent. of the people owning their own land and homesteads. About a year after the conclusion of the armistice, the Farmer party came into power and the present head of the Government, Premier Stambolisky, "a farmer himself," is said to be more interested in agrarian reforms than international politics. The population includes as diversified a mixture of nationalities as is found in any of the heterogeneous Balkan States. In 1910, according to "The Statesman's Year-Book," there were 3,203,810 Bulgarians, 488,010 Turks, 98,004 Gipsies, 75,773 Roumanians, 63,487 Greeks, 37,663 Jews, 3,863 Germans, 3,275 Russians, and 61,690 of other nationalities. Figures representing the proportion of nationalities in the various disputed provinces vary according to the national aspirations of the government which presents them.

The present boundaries of Bulgaria are practically the same as those the kingdom had obtained half a century ago, as is shown by an Oxford University publication, "An Historical Atlas of Modern Europe," which follows the recent development of European nations. In 1885, notes a writer in this work, eastern Roumelia revolted and united with the Bulgaria of 1878, a union reluctantly recognized by Turkey, whose suzerainty over the state continued. In 1908, following the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, Bulgaria renounced Turkish control, changed the title of her ruler from "Prince" to "Czar," and assisted in the formation of the Balkan League, including Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece. The League promptly challenged "a weakened Turkey, just freed from the war with Italy and the loss of the Tripolitana" (October 18, 1912). The complete defeat of the Porte was followed by a failure of the victors to agree over the diversion of the spoil, which led up to the second Balkan war. Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece took the field against Bulgaria, whose defeat, made decisive by the intervention of Roumania, left national feuds that worked themselves out in the recent war. The Dobrudja, which Roumania forced from beaten Bulgaria in 1913, was one of the prizes for which Bulgaria took up arms in 1915, and to whose loss the recent statements of her Premier prove her still unreconciled.

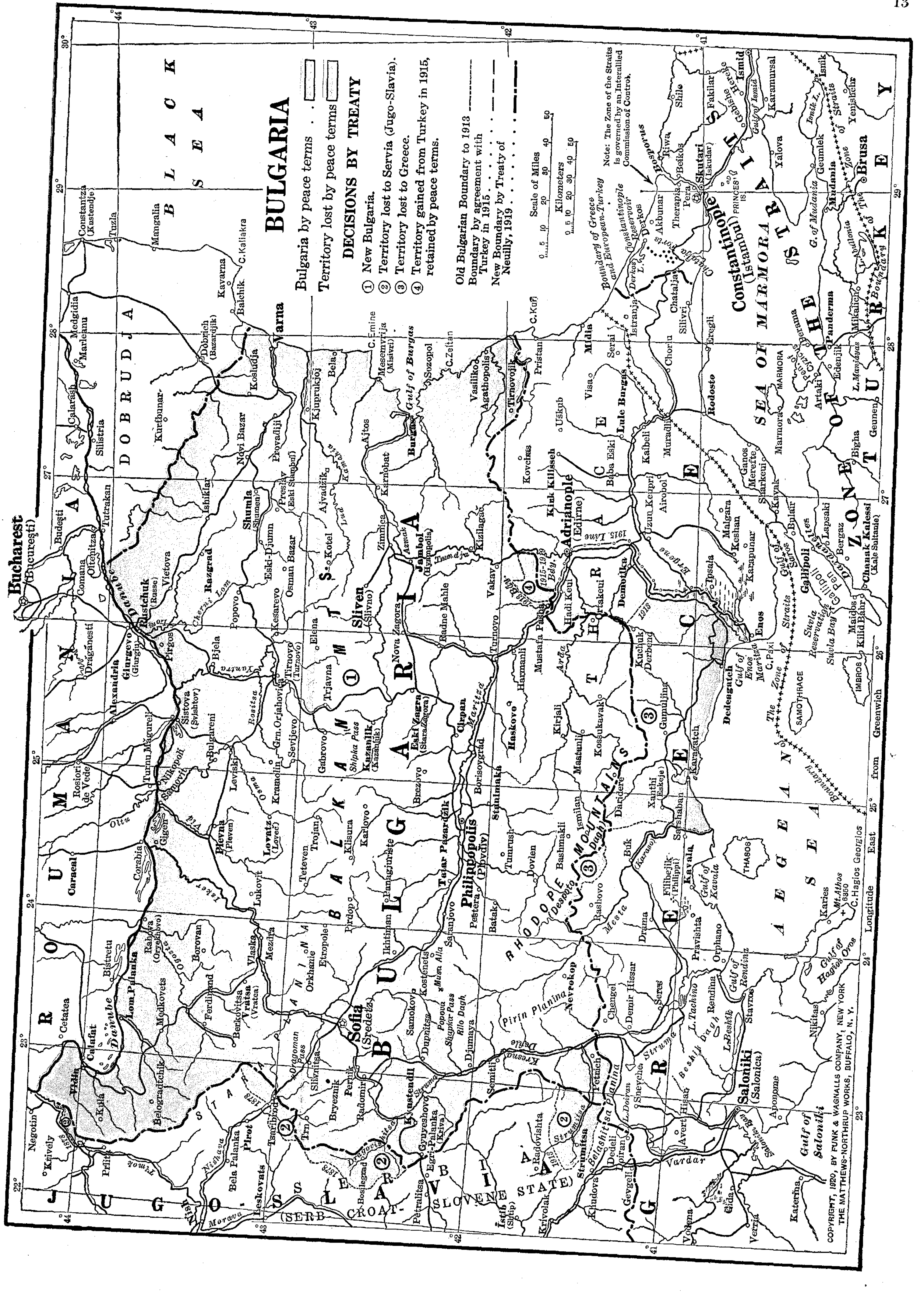
While waiting for her port on the Ægean, Bulgaria has been obliged to use her Danubian ports. Thus handicapped, observes an editorial writer in *Current History*, "she is said to have performed wonders, particularly in the production and export of cereals":

> "The official statistics show that the yield of cereals in 1919 for the whole of Bulgaria was 2,527,614 tons, of which 1,800,000 tons were required for consumption and for sowing, leaving 727,614 tons free for export. Of the total yield wheat provided 926,112 tons, rye 164,860, barley 228,809, oats 107,226, and maize 985,296. Information furnished by the Director-General of the Bulgarian statistics and by the Ministry of Agriculture indicates an increase of at least 20 per cent. on the above figures for the 1920 yield."

One of the outstanding measures elaborated for the reconstruction of the country is the so-called Labor Conscription Law, which has been put into effect in combination with a law for "expropriating the surplus land of individuals who can not cultivate it themselves." To quote from Mr. Vladimiroff's exposition of this experiment in State Socialism, in *Current History:*

> "The law provides that all Bulgarian citizens of both sexes, who have completed, the men twenty, the women eighteen years of age, are subject to obligatory labor. Men will work sixteen and women ten months. No substitutes are allowed, but everybody who is not physically or mentally incapable must do his bit of work. For religious reasons, which prescribe the seclusion of Mohammedan women, the latter are exempt from this obligatory labor. The conscripted persons will be put to work upon tasks for which they are fit, and part of their time of service will be devoted to mental and manual training. For this purpose, schools, workshops, etc., will be provided.
>
> "As stated in the preamble of the law, the aim of this obligatory labor is:
>
> "1. To organize and utilize the social forces in order to increase production and general welfare;
>
> "2. To stimulate in all citizens, irrespective of their social and material condition, devotion to public things and love for physical labor;
>
> "3. To elevate the people morally and economically by cultivating among the citizens the sentiment of duty to themselves and society, and by teaching them rational methods of work in all the domains of national economy.
>
> "This labor conscription, as well as the project of expropriating the surplus land of individuals who can not cultivate it themselves, is dictated not only by the necessity of increasing production, but also by that of providing the many thousands of refugees with homesteads and land. Owing to the cession of eastern and western Thrace to Greece, of Macedonia to Serbia and Greece, and of Dobrudja to Roumania, thousands of Bulgarians have been forced to abandon their homes and seek refuge in Bulgaria. The number of these unfortunate exiles may be safely estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000. The Bulgarian Government has done and is doing what it can for their settlement, and the above-mentioned measures aim to effect this settlement with as little disturbance of the economic life of the country as possible."

In spite of these economic innovations, which have been opposed both inside and outside of the nation as "pure Bolshevism," Bulgaria shares with Turkey the distinction of being one of the two nations of the defeated alliance which retain their monarchical system practically unaltered by the war. The pro-German Czar, Ferdinand, resigned when it became apparent that he had backed the losing faction, and his son, Boris, the present Czar, is said to be somewhat more democratically inclined.


BULGARIA
Bulgaria by peace terms
Territory lost by peace terms
DECISIONS BY TREATY
① New Bulgaria.
② Territory lost to Servia (Jugo-Slavia).
③ Territory lost to Greece.
④ Territory gained from Turkey in 1915, retained by peace terms.
Old Bulgarian Boundary to 1913
Boundary by agreement with Turkey in 1915
New Boundary by Treaty of Neuilly, 1919
Scale of Miles
Kilometers
Note: The Zone of the Straits is governed by an Interallied Commission of Control.
BLACK SEA
RUMANIA
DOBRUDJA
JUGOSLAVIA (SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE)
GREECE
THRACE
TURKEY
SEA OF MARMORA
AEGEAN SEA
ZONE OF THE STRAITS
BALKAN MOUNTAINS
RHODOPE MOUNTAINS
Bucharest (Bucureşti)
Sofia (Sredetz)
Philippopolis (Plovdiv)
Varna
Adrianople (Edirne)
Constantinople (Istanbul)
Saloniki (Salonica)
Longitude East from Greenwich

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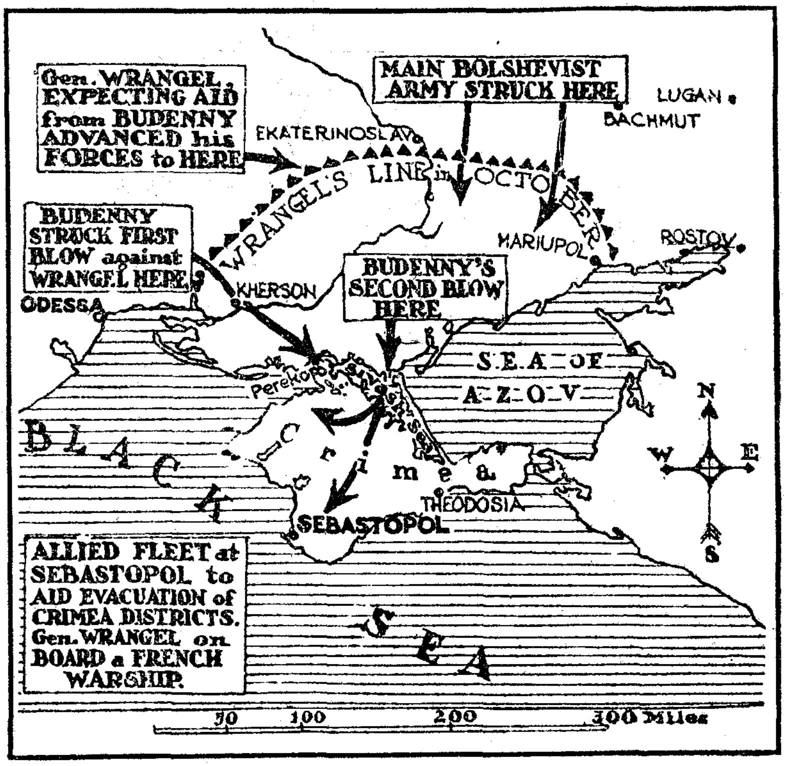
AFTER WRANGEL, WHAT?

IF BARON PETER NIKOLAEVITCH WRANGEL had been able to spare the time during an exceedingly busy summer to read up his own family history, perhaps he might still be successfully defending the Crimea with his army instead of being a lonely refugee. For the Baron comes of a most distinguished military family, the most famous of whom fought equally well on land and sea during the Thirty Years' War and once led a Swedish army over the ice to capture a Danish stronghold. For it was by the ice route that Wrangel's enemies completed his defeat, taking advantage of early frost by advancing around his right wing over the frozen marshes of the Putrid Sea and striking behind his main line of defense in the Crimea. Of course, other elements entered into Wrangel's defeat, as all our editors point out. He was deceived by Budenny's pretended desertion from the Bolsheviki; with an inferior and poorly equipped force he had to meet the complete "Red" army released from Poland; there was mutiny in his own ranks, altho his soldiers had long fought valorously. Wrangel's positions, says the civil head of his Government, "were defended by frost-bitten, wounded, and exhausted soldiers; the dead were piled in heaps, the cruel artillery snatching nearly all the commanders." And the Bolsheviki, all accounts agree, were ably led during the recent campaign. But perhaps Wrangel's defeat was inevitable in any case, it is remarked, being simply another stroke of the "Red" lightning which had previously destroyed Korniloff and Yudenitch and Denikin and Kolchak. A few weeks ago, observes the Socialist New York *Call*, our daily papers were printing rumors of revolts against the Soviet régime in Russia. And the Socialist editor's further comment takes the form of an "I-told-you-so"—

> "The defeat of every bandit financed and munitioned by the imperialist Powers has been preceded by this propaganda. When the news of revolts appears in the imperialist organs, be prepared for the information that an Allied bandit is about to take the count."


Gen. WRANGEL EXPECTING AID from BUDENNY ADVANCED his FORCES to HERE
MAIN BOLSHEVIST ARMY STRUCK HERE
LUGAN
BACHMUT
EKATERINOSLAV
WRANGEL'S LINE in OCTOBER
BUDENNY STRUCK FIRST BLOW against WRANGEL HERE
KHERSON
ODESSA
MARIUPOL
ROSTOV
BUDENNY'S SECOND BLOW HERE
SEA OF AZOV
Perekop
BLACK SEA
Crimea
THEODOSIA
SEBASTOPOL
ALLIED FLEET at SEBASTOPOL to AID EVACUATION of CRIMEA DISTRICTS. Gen. WRANGEL on BOARD a FRENCH WARSHIP.
N
E
S
W
50 100 200 300 Miles

From the New York "World."

HOW BOLSHEVIK TRICKERY AND ICE WRECKED WRANGEL.

General Budenny was reported to have deserted Trotzky, so Wrangel was counting on his aid. But the cavalry General joined in the October "Red" drive. Unusually early freezing enabled Budenny first to cross the Dnieper on the ice, and later to cross the frozen marshes of the Sivash, or Putrid Sea, to attack Wrangel's rear and to force the evacuation of Sebastopol.

Since the Baron has gone the way of the Admiral and his other predecessors, and since the reasons for his passing are discust at length elsewhere in our pages, the question that remains to be answered is: after Wrangel—what next? "What next?" first of all, for the Allies who have been pursuing a policy which Colonel Roosevelt would have called "making war feebly." The policy comes in for almost unanimous condemnation from our editors; as the New York *Globe* speaks for them, "it is long past time somebody put an end to it." There were two paths with regard to Russia, either of which might have been consistently followed, says the New York *World*. "One was to let Russia alone and permit the Russian people to work out their own problems. The other was to war on Bolshevik Russia as the common enemy." The latter policy would seem to be the one favored by the New York *Tribune*. For it points out that the Bolshevik power has again and again "been saved by lack of coordination in movements against it. The Allies have gingerly given aid, but never on more than one front at a time, and the various risings against the Moscow tyranny have been separated in point of time." But a universal war on Russia was an impossible choice, declares *The World*, "for the excellent reason that neither the British nor the French nor the Italian people would fight a war against Russia, and the Government that did so except in self-defense would be overturned. The first choice might have been made but for the obstinacy of the French Foreign Office." The Brooklyn *Eagle* joins hands with *The World* in declaring that the one cool and wise and prudent policy is that laid down by President Wilson in the Colby letter to Poland. It is, as stated by *The World:*

> "Let Russia alone. Refuse to recognize the Bolshevik Government while it continues to conspire against the other nations, but respect the territorial integrity of Russia and wait for its people to find themselves."

Most of the governments of the world, says *The Evening World*, "have by now either tired or become convinced of the futility of armed opposition to Bolshevism in Russia." This being "the utter end of General Wrangel," declares Mr. Garvin in the London *Sunday Observer*, "our business now and hereafter is to recognize an effective Government in Russia, whatever it may be. The Foreign Office can not smash the Bolshevik system. Trade is far more likely to transform it into a more moderate régime." The London *Daily Chronicle* understands that trade agreements with Moscow are being considered by both British and Italian cabinets. In Washington, according to a dispatch to the New York *Call*, "the collapse of General Wrangel's Crimean adventure" is taken "to presage early opening of relations between the United States and Russia." It is known in Washington, according to this writer, that

> "Great Britain is now fully prepared to start in trading with the Soviets. American business interests are anxious that America be not entirely left out of the rich Russian commercial possibilities, so they are again preparing to press for action in this connection.
>
> "Present indications are that they will get it."

After Wrangel, what for Russia? Or, as the question forces itself upon the reason and imagination of one of our editors: "What will Lenine, and Trotzky, his 'Sword of Gideon,' do next?" Something must happen, continues this writer in the New York *Evening Mail*. For—

> "Russian Bolshevism, like the French Revolution, can not

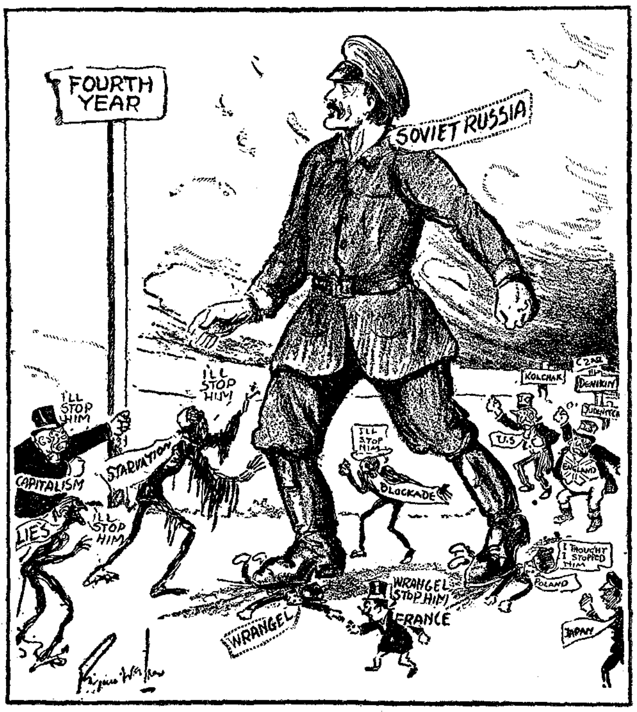
be static. It is dynamic. For good or for immeasurable ill, it responds unfailingly to a constant and inexorable urge for action—aggressive action, action aimed at tremendous results and far-reaching changes.

"Disorganized, starving, terrorized, outlawed, and bound with an iron ring of foreign hostility, Bolshevism has accepted with unfaltering eagerness every challenge that has been cast at its feet. Wrangel is the last of these challengers now visible on the Russian or the international horizon. . . . . . .

"After Wrangel will come the reckoning. It will be a reckoning either for Bolshevism or for those who have opposed it by military adventures on the soil of Russia.

"But it is quite apparent that there will be no suspension even for a breathing-spell of the feverish military activity of the Soviet at Moscow. Afghanistan, Persia, India, or an invasion of Turkey in an effort to block the Anglo-Franco-Italian pact of partition and lay hands upon the Dardanelles, the natural and essential outlet of Russia—it will be one of these adventures, if not all of them at the same time, that will engage the attention of the 'Sword of Gideon.'

"But the safe prediction is that the 'Sword of Gideon' will not be sheathed for some time to come. That portentous fact the world must face squarely."



CAN NOT BE STOPT!

—Walker in the New York *Call* (Socialist).

The New York *Herald* finds it difficult to estimate the effect on Bolshevism of Wrangel's defeat—

"The overthrow of the more formidable movements headed by Kolchak and Denikin gave a little longer lease to the Bolshevik power, but it brought no more permanency to their institutions. The real strength of the Bolshevik Army is still a problem.

"On the Polish front, where the Bolshevik Army met a force of corresponding military strength and under able leadership, its defense crumpled up and the first really aggressive movement sent it in rout back to Moscow. The operations in the Crimea were no test; Wrangel's small force was merely overwhelmed by a preponderant superiority of numbers.

"The 'Red' Army as a conquering force is a threat held over the world by the Bolsheviki. It fell, however, by its own weight in the Caucasus, where it was supposed to have made headway; it was driven out of Persia, it failed in cooperation with the Turkish Nationalists, and in central Asia and India it is considered a power only by fanatics and revolutionaries, who would use it in their own interests.

"Wrangel's defeat may be a means of disclosing to the Russian people their own national strength—a most dangerous thing for Bolshevism. But will it restore the industries of Russia, repopulate Petrograd and other devastated cities, will it furnish food for the starving Russian millions and bring to Russia a sane government?"

Lenine and Trotzky, now at the height of their military success, are facing their most serious struggle, observes the New York *Evening World*. They face "a long, hard winter with no tangible threat of counter-revolution from without. They will be forced to defend Bolshevism from internal criticism. The severest test of Bolshevism impends." It is a very interesting situation, agrees the New York *Times:*

"Lenine's Government now has no serious opponent in Russia. There are brigands in eastern Siberia and there are the wandering armies of Balakhovitch and other partizan leaders in western Russia, but these are mere guerrilla bands. They can give no more serious annoyance to the 'Red' leaders than Ferdinand Schill did to Napoleon. It may be that, like Schill, they are pioneers of a movement whose time is not yet come, but it is apparent that for the present the peasants are not disposed to risk their skins in a war against the Soviet Government of the cities. They do not like that Government, but they have little contact with it. It does them no good, but hitherto, because it was preoccupied with other matters, it has generally let them alone.

"One of the interesting things that we shall see now is whether the Bolsheviki, having crusht their enemies in the Russian civil war, will continue to let the peasants alone. The internal history of Russia in the next decade or two may turn largely on the relations between the small city faction now in control and the vast rural masses. Will the Communists try to make the peasants conform or will they leave them to their own devices?

"A more immediately serious question for the outer world, however, is what the Bolsheviki will do with Poland. When they invaded Poland last summer they had Wrangel in their rear, and the pressure which he exerted undoubtedly contributed in some measure to the Polish recovery. Now the 'Red' armies can all face the west. The Bolshevik foreign policy, admitted after Brest-Litovsk, is to give up whatever the immediate situation may demand in the hope of getting it back later on. Few Russians thought when the treaty was signed at Riga that the Polish marches were lost forever."

The danger to Poland is clearly seen by the French press, and according to a New York *Herald* correspondent in Paris, "leading French opinion is opposed to the acceptance of Lloyd George's theory that Bolshevism once freed of its enemies in the interior would gradually settle down into a peaceable form of civilization which will not endeavor to spread 'Red' doctrine through the western world." "The Black Sea has become a red sea, and once again the peace of Europe is threatened by the menace of Bolshevism."

This, we are told, is the way the French Foreign Office and French newspapers interpret the Wrangel defeat. *La Liberté* sounds a call for preparedness for the new struggles with Moscow which it looks for in the early spring when the "Red" troops are released for a new offensive against Poland, while the British possessions in the East will be threatened by the junction of the troops of Mustafa Kemal, Turkish Nationalist leader, and the Bolsheviki. The Turks, this paper notes, have succeeded in forcing an armistice on the Armenians, while with Persia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia thoroughly impregnated with Bolshevik doctrines, the southern sweep can wait, with every assurance of eventual success until the Polish combat is ended.

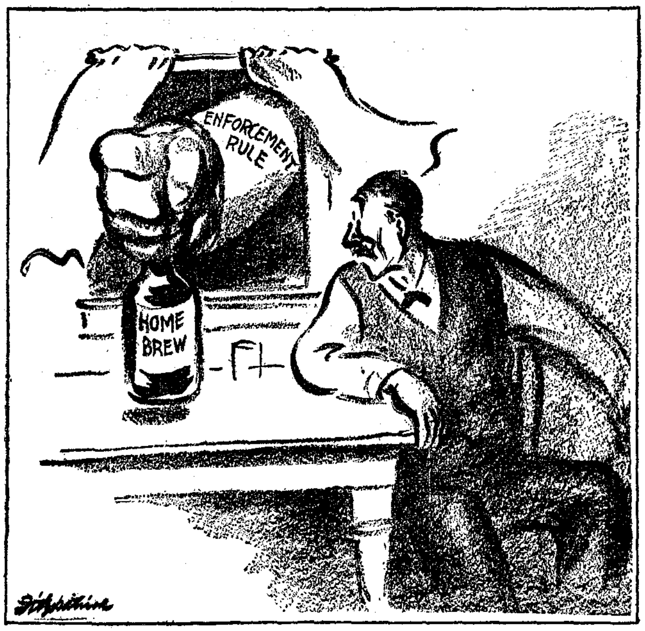
French writers, according to the *Herald* dispatch, have little hope of the recivilizing of Russia. As Jacques Bainville writes in *La Liberté:*

"It is more prudent to consider that events are taking on a more important significance, that Russia has returned to the ideas of Asiatic barbarism, and we must count on the existence in the East of a powerful world hostile to ours which will endeavor to arouse the East against us. The prestige of Bolshevism has increased in the Moslem world, provoking a peril against which we must not close our eyes."

And in England, the London *Evening Telegram* calls for united war against the "Red" menace, saying: "The danger in eastern Europe, whatever disappointment it involves, teaches us that Bolshevism can only be ended by force."

TROUBLE BREWING FOR HOME-BREWERS

AMERICA'S YOUNGEST INDUSTRY, as the Syracuse *Journal* facetiously characterizes the home-brewing of malt liquors, is temporarily in a bad way; hops and malt, according to a ruling of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, "being component parts of home-made beer," may be sold only to bakers and confectioners. "Setting hens," however, naming the ingredients that will give the best results, and bearing on their covers printed instructions regarding the manner in which the beer is to be made, still are for sale in New York stores, "and some of the combinations have brought fortunes to their inventors," notes the New York *Times*. This despite the fact that Commissioner Kramer declares that "the man who makes home-brew in his Northern home is just as much a lawbreaker as the moonshiner in the mountain fastnesses of the South."



"FROM HIM THAT HATH NOT SHALL BE TAKEN AWAY EVEN THAT WHICH HE HATH."

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"Why 'pick on' the home-brew artists?" one paper asks, after intimating that these inoffensive folks go quietly about their business. Another paper echoes "Why?" and further declares that they are "sufficiently punished by imbibing their own concoctions." In searching for a reply, we find in the Utica *Press* an intimation that "the manufacturers of soft drinks found that their business was being interfered with by industrious and thrifty people who make their own home-brew." The New York *Herald*, which describes Commissioner Kramer's ukase as "the hardest blow that prohibition ever has received," tells us in its news columns that "the near-beer industry was losing out," while "the demand for malt for home-brew was leaping upward." Dozens of breweries in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, adds *The Herald*, have been making malt sirup for home-brewing purposes; now, since the new "'dry' ruling," the "purveyors of ingredients to home-brew folks," to the number of 100,000, will be thrown out of work. We read on:

> "Chicago reports that 300,000 of its families were making their own beer. Down in the Custom-House here in New York no figures on the number of home-brewers were available, because they will not admit that anybody is making it. Dealers in New York, however, say that at least 500,000 families are brewing 8 per cent. beer here. At that rate the reader can make his own computation on the nation."

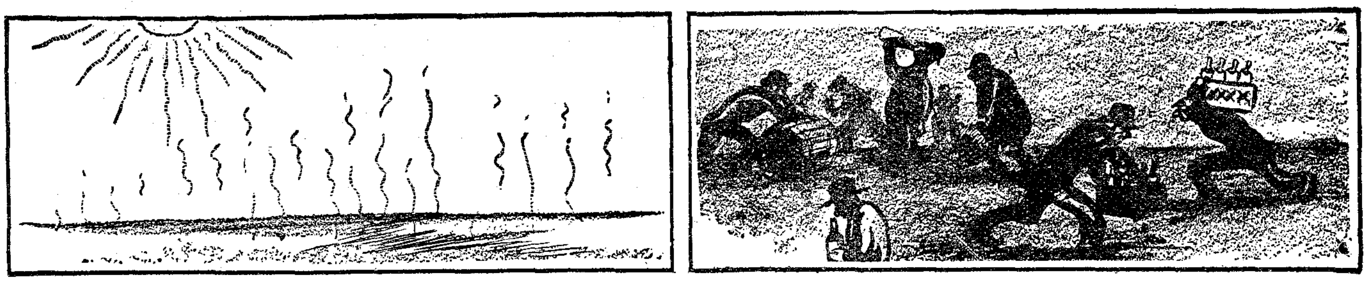
That prohibition-enforcement officers the country over, in undertaking to enforce the new ruling, "will have a real job on their hands," in the words of the New York *Evening Post*, is the consensus of editorial opinion. "Home-brewing and home-distilling simply can not be prevented as long as people want to indulge in the occupations," maintains the New York *Globe*, for, it adds, "to outlaw one brand of home-brew is to drive thirsty souls to another." "Prohibition officials flatter themselves," thinks the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "if they imagine that these rulings are going to put a stop to home-brewing." "The bootlegger," adds the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "is in the business for profit; the home-brewer merely to satisfy his personal thirst." "The real problem," declares the Detroit *Free Press*, "is to stop the moonshine, blind pig, and smuggling business; the United States will never be any drier than it is to-day unless that is done." As we are told in the Buffalo *Commercial:*

> "The roads from Pennsylvania and Canada are congested with the running of hard and contraband liquor. Whisky of a potent and generally vile sort can be had almost everywhere. It is claimed that the 'dry' forces are inadequate to cope with the situation. And now they propose to cover more territory; to go into the homes after that terrible drink, home-brewed beer, which, so far as known, has never done any more harm than the spoiling of the parlor carpet when it foamed over in its too yeasty foaminess.
>
> "On the same theory that is to be applied to the sale of malt and hops, both of which are products of the field and vine, the Government will have to prohibit the sale of sugar with its alcoholic possibilities; apples, the juice of which can be made into the deadly hard cider and applejack; raisins, the use of which turns a soft drink into one which inebriates; corn, out of which may be distilled the deadly 'hootch' of crime and commerce. Why not prohibit the growing of grapes and be done with it?
>
> "Should the enforcement officials see fit to carry out their intention they will be doing the 'wets' a real service. They will have usurped functions under the Volstead Act which we do not believe they possess, namely, the interpreting of the law in the way they see fit. By going too far they will turn many who have become reconciled to prohibition against it."

The views of the Buffalo paper are similar to those of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which maintains that "the Volstead Act is in far more danger from overzealous officials, who are bringing it into disrepute, than from those who opposed its passage." "If ever there was a case in which the public must be coaxed as well as driven, it is in the enforcement of such a law as the Volstead Act," points out the Baltimore *News*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* reminds us that "there was beer before the Eighteenth Amendment and there will be long after it; the authorities might as well accept this as inevitable—and make the best of it." In an editorial headed, "Brewing Trouble," this paper adds:

> "The American people are patient under affliction and long suffering. They are generally law-abiding and disposed to heed the voice of authority. But, since a large part of the population regards prohibition as an uncalled-for invasion of personal liberty, this docility must be recognized as having limits.
>
> "The surest way to bring the prohibition law into bad repute is to make it unnecessarily oppressive. But the proposal to inaugurate an extensive and intensive drive against 'home-brew' would indicate that the Federal prohibition enforcement authorities are indifferent to this danger.
>
> "Even if 'home-brew' could be stamped out, it is open to question whether the end would justify the means. This so-called evil is by no means flagrant. In some aspects, 'home-brewing' is to be regarded as a safety-valve for pent-up antagonism to the prohibition plan. It is not engaged in on an extensive scale. It is more of a pastime than an industry. The 'home-brewer' is ordinarily a decent citizen. He is often tempted to try his hand by a desire to prove his knowledge of organic chemistry rather than by a craving for drink. To stamp out 'home-brewing' would call for an army of officials and would involve an inquisition into private premises, life, and habits that would be in the highest degree repugnant."

A spirit of levity runs through most of the editorials that have come to our attention, altho we also find thinly veiled warnings



THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT—BY DAY, AND BY NIGHT!

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

to prohibition-enforcement officers to "let well enough alone." Many editors also contend that the recent ruling was promulgated for the purpose of securing a decision from the United States Supreme Court. "The question will undoubtedly be taken to the courts. In fact, the present ruling against it is doubtless a challenge made for the purpose of inviting litigation and having the matter tested out," suggests the Troy *Times*, and the Washington *Post* also believes that "the Supreme Court may have occasion to submit some additional observations on the true meaning of the Volstead Act." "Perhaps it may be found after a while that the American people can be shoved just so far and no further," notes the Baltimore *Sun*. As to the man who "makes something which he thinks is beer," and the Commissioner who "quotes a section of the law and then tells what he thinks it means," the New York *Commercial* blithely says:

"It may be that the Commissioner has been actuated by paternalistic motives in a desire to save the home-brewers from themselves. It is barely possible also that he has been a guest in the home of an amateur brewer, and that one taste was enough. Or it may even be that the Commissioner stopt on his way home one evening and bought the makings himself and had such hard luck that he made up his mind that no other American citizen ought to be subjected to such temptation.

"His ruling seems to have been based upon good motives, if not upon good sense and good law; for it is not at all likely that the courts will uphold any such drastic invasion of an individual's rights. The police power of the State and of the United States can be exerted only for the good of the community at large If the acts of an individual are not harmful to the community it is the theory of American government that they should not be interfered with.

"The Commissioner's ruling will, of course, add zest to the manufacture of home-brew, but men can not be made moral by law."

Of the papers which seriously take exception to Commissioner Kramer's new ruling, the New York *World*, which declares that "the despotic spirit in Washington operates precisely as in Moscow," reminds us that—

"Nothing in the Eighteenth Amendment applies to hops and malt. Nothing in the Volstead Act forbids traffic in hops and malt except as it is in furtherance of the illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicants, which must be proved.

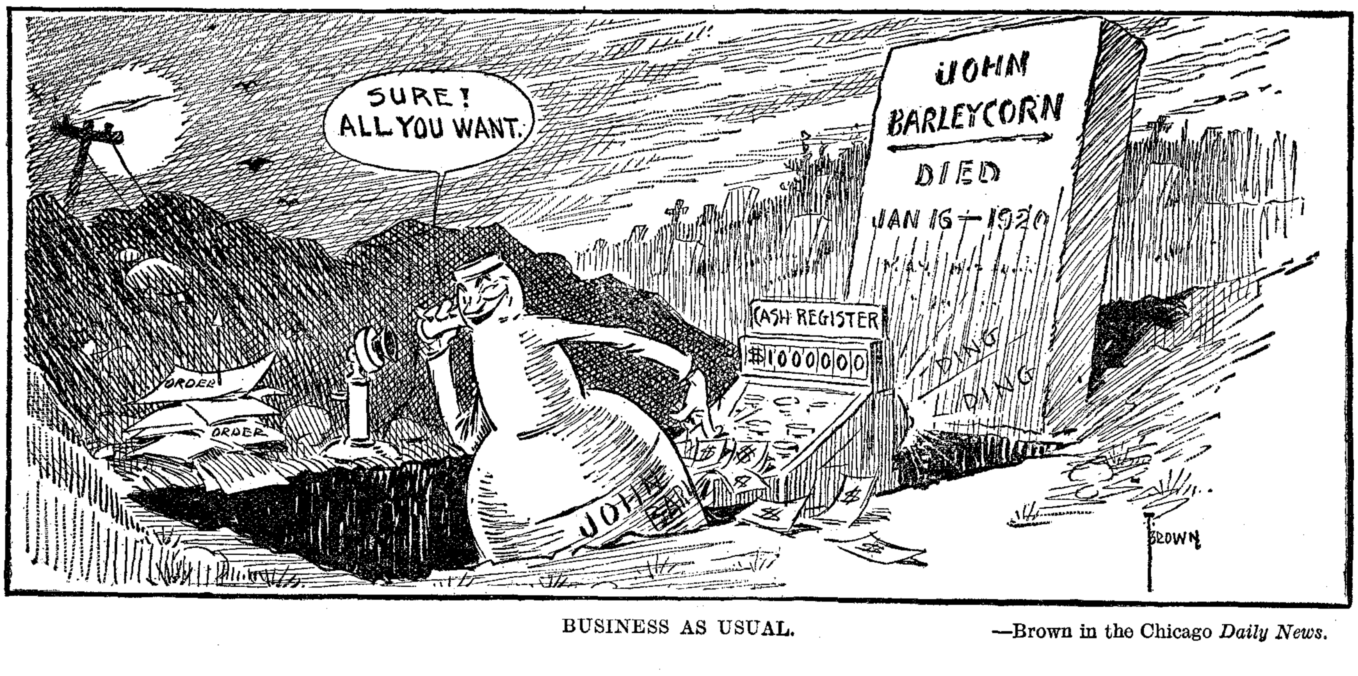
"The ruling of the bureaucrats, therefore, amounts to a new prohibition of articles not named by the Constitution or the law. In Soviet Russia when new oppressions are contemplated by what is called the Government an order issues from a bureau and its execution is left to a Commissary supported by a file of soldiers. In free America when attorneys of the Anti-Saloon League, squatted at the elbows of the prohibition-enforcement bureaucrats, want new law conferring more tyrannous power they make it offhand, and it is duly proclaimed."

While the "home-brew" problem "may become the most serious of the many that prohibition enforcement faces, home-brewing must fall under the ban if enforcement is to be a practical success," declares the Springfield *Union*. Continues this paper:

"It might not be a success even if the ban were placed, but it certainly can not be a success if it is not. The truth is that the longer experience in the task of enforcement runs, the more apparent it becomes that it can not be a success unless it is pushed to the limit of the denial of individual liberty, even within the walls of the private house.

"Apparently there is no road to successful prohibition that does not constantly encroach further and further upon the liberty of the individual and upon the sale of suspected commodities. Difficulties pile up as the task is pursued. That which was open is driven more and more into secret haunts and into extremely profitable business, permeating every little avenue of the social fabric and possibly leaving moral deterioration wherever it goes.

"If it be asked why prohibition may not be liberalized so as to remove the ban of illegitimacy from the milder beverages whether made in homes or elsewhere, the answer is that there is no such thing as liberalized prohibition. To permit anything, is to open the door to everything. Practically as well as logically there is no such thing as semiprohibition from a prohibition point of view."



BUSINESS AS USUAL. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

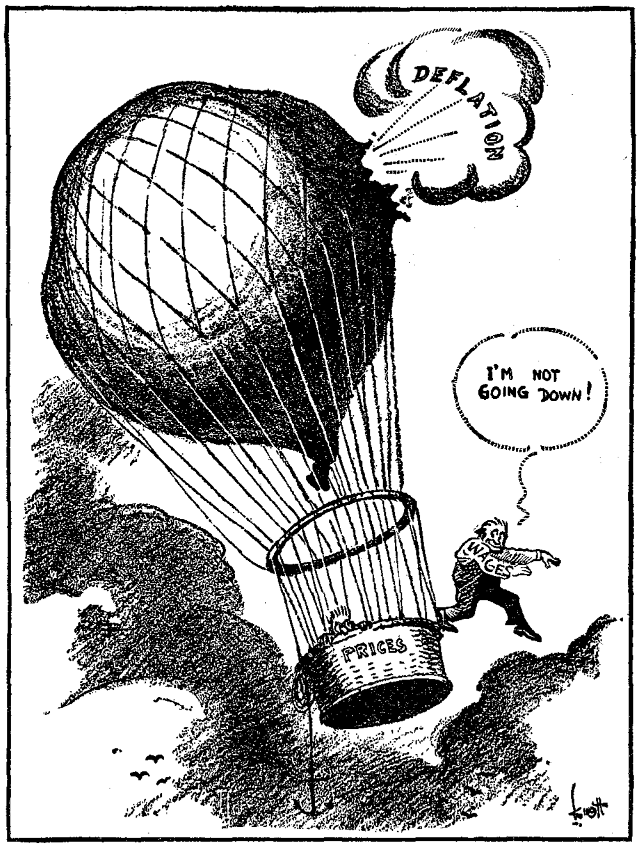
THE COMING OPEN-SHOP WAR

ON ARMISTICE DAY the heads of the American Federation of Labor met in Washington, not to commemorate peace, but to make plans for war. In the belief that the "open-shop" crusade is intended to undo everything union-labor has accomplished and to "feudalize America," these labor-leaders agreed, according to a New York *World* correspondent at the capital, "that a united front must be presented to these attacks, and that every unwarranted attempt to reduce wages and working conditions to prewar levels must be resisted with every legitimate weapon." One vice-president of the Federation is credited with saying that any attempt to fight unionism will be met by an immediate strike in the industry affected, and another vice-president remarks that the full power of the American Federation of Labor would be behind such a strike. Thus, as the Baltimore *Sun* notes, labor and capital are lining up for a finish fight. The leading business interests "will bargain collectively with labor only when they are forced to do so," and "a concentrated campaign of the employer interests already has been launched against organized labor on the reäffirmation of the 'open-shop' principle and on the stand that wages must be reduced as part of the process of deflation." *The Sun* sees labor on its side "genuinely alarmed and girding for war," standing blindly by the present wage-standards and showing no willingness to see that it must bear its share of price declines. President Gompers and his chief aides, we read, "declare that the validity of the entire union principle is to be put under attack. They can hardly be blamed for fighting, therefore, in the words of Field-Marshal Haig, 'with their backs to the wall.'" Thus, "the open-shop issue is an open issue," as *Harper's Weekly* observes. And in some quarters there is a deep and dark suspicion that it is not only an open issue and a live issue, but also a political issue. "If the Republican Publicity Association is any kind of prophet," says *The Freeman*, a radical weekly, then "there is to be a pretty vigorous war for the open shop with the G. O. P. standing squarely behind employers." On November 6, just four days after election, ex-Senator Bourne, Chairman of the Publicity Association, came out with a statement averring that the election returns showed that the tide of public sentiment has turned against the doctrines of Mr. Gompers, whose "cruel autocracy transcends anything dreamed of by rapacious monarchs." Labor-leaders in Washington, according to a New York *World* correspondent, believe this broadside to be "the beginning of a movement inside the Republican party for the open shop." Like Mr. Bourne, *The Wall Street Journal* considers the Republican landslide a defeat for unionism. If, it says, "the incoming Administration has the backbone that such a plurality should give it, the repeal of the Clayton Law, the incorporation of labor-unions, and an enforced secret ballot for strike votes are on the program of the coming session of Congress." Or, as a speaker at a recent manufacturers' convention in Chicago is quoted in the New York *Call* as saying:

> "The union-labor man is not so cocky as he was just before the election. In a little while he will be ready to eat out of his employer's hand."

On this situation the Memphis *Labor Review* comments:

> "The results of the national election may be just what was needed to show labor the necessity of more organization, but the results were not such as were desired by labor. The next four years may see the wave of open shop spread over the land, with big business in supreme command. It is perhaps well that the contest for the right to organize and to bargain collectively comes now rather than later. Big business will never be satisfied until it has made a nation-wide attempt to crush out unionism. That it will be unsuccessful is a foregone conclusion, but the test may as well come now as some other time. It is perhaps better for labor."



GOING DOWN?

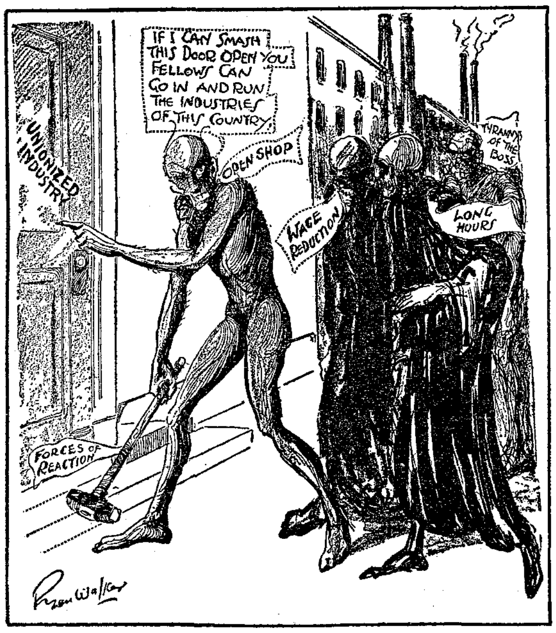
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Aroused by the open-shop crusade, John L. Lewis, president of the powerful and comparatively conservative United Mine-Workers of America, has issued an appeal to the 400,000 members of his union in which he says:

> "All over the country those employers who are bitter enemies to the closed shop and to the trade-union movement are banding themselves together for this oncoming fight. There is no longer any secret about it. Day after day there are articles in the newspapers that tell of the plans that are being laid. Manufacturers' associations, employers' associations, chambers of commerce, and other organizations are banding themselves together for this fight against labor-unions. They all consider the fight to be their own fight. They propose to go about it as if each employer were the only one involved, thus giving to the plan the tremendous strength of all of them. Each of the labor-hating employers proposes to put every ounce of his energy into the fight. And when such a vast number of powerful employers and organizations do this in an organized and united manner it is easy to see what it means to the labor movement.
>
> "The next two years will witness the most intensive attack on the closed shop. Every possible effort will be made to break down the closed shop and reestablish the open shop, or the non-union shop, in every industry in the country. The principle of collective bargaining is to be attacked. . . . A nation-wide organization of all the elements and influences that are opposed to trade-unionism are lined up against the closed-shop idea. They have collected and are still collecting a huge slush fund which is to be used to finance the fight against the unions."

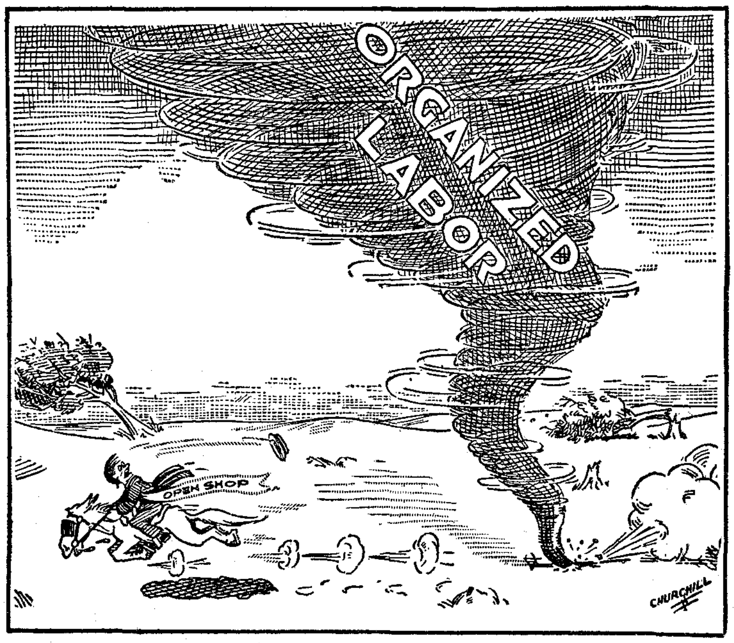
In reply, William H. Barr, a leading advocate of the open shop and president of the National Founders' Association, which with another organization publishes *The Open Shop Review*, characterizes as "absurd and untrue" the "charge that a gigantic national open-shop movement controlled by big business is contemplated." But, he says, in an address delivered at a recent convention of the Founders' Association, there does exist "a wide-spread demand on the part of practically all classes of society for the adoption of the open shop in the conduct of all business in government affairs." According to Mr. Barr—

> "A partial, but careful, survey of irresistible activities in behalf of the open shop shows that 540 organizations in 247



AT THE DOOR.

—Walker in the New York *Call.*



IT WILL GET HIM.

—Churchill in *The United Mine Workers' Journal.*

PESSIMISTIC AND OPTIMISTIC VIEWS OF THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

cities, of 44 States, are engaged in promoting this American principle in the employment relations. A total of 23 national industrial associations are included in these agencies. In addition, 1,665 local chambers of commerce, following the splendid example of the United States Chamber of Commerce, are also pledged to the principle of the open shop."

The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland), which prepared the survey to which Mr. Barr refers, says under the editorial caption, "The Nation is Swinging to the Open Shop," that "in one form or another the open-shop movement reaches into every community where there is an employment relationship worthy of the name." One of the most active open-shop organizations is the Associated Employers of Indianapolis. As a result of its work, according to a report made by its officers, "Indianapolis has become recognized throughout the country as an open-shop city." The Indianapolis association is making an effort to round up all the open-shop organizations into a national body. It has sent out literature telling of the results of open-shop campaigns and giving advice about publicity and propaganda. It has issued a booklet giving a list of open-shop organizations with addresses and of publications favoring the open shop. All of this open-shop literature is, of course, full of attacks on union-labor methods, and of glorification of the open shop. The arguments are summed up briefly in a Rochester *Post-Express* editorial as follows:

> "The fight for the 'open shop' is a fight for American freedom of contract, for efficiency, and the right to work. Its advocates believe that each worker will do his best if he is rewarded in proportion to the quality and quantity of his labor. The closed shop militates against the development of individual skill, because it places all workers on a dead level and crushes individual initiative. It hinders efficiency also because union rules prevent the retention of good men, an unscientific system of seniority being insisted upon. In the 'open shop' the individual obtains his chance by good work and fidelity to the interests of his employer. This latter is a quality generally absent from the closed shop because of the extent to which the socialistic spirit has permeated the ranks of the unions. . . . . . .
>
> "Unions have, like the Anti-Saloon League, become bullies, having grown until they terrorize both employer and worker. They have left the owner of the closed shop virtually no voice in the conduct of his business.
>
> "But this does not place the employer in opposition to real constructive unionism. He is opposed to the evils that have grown into unionism, not to the thing itself."

Conservative dailies like the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Buffalo *Commercial* are pleased at the recent decision of a Massachusetts court enjoining workers in a Boston shoe-factory from continuing a strike for the closed shop. Many employers, admits the Brooklyn *Eagle*, will justify the decision on the principle "that it is criminal to conspire to prevent another man from earning a living honestly at his trade." But *The Eagle* believes the unionists' defense is worth considering, and in stating it, it puts the case against the open shop in a nutshell:

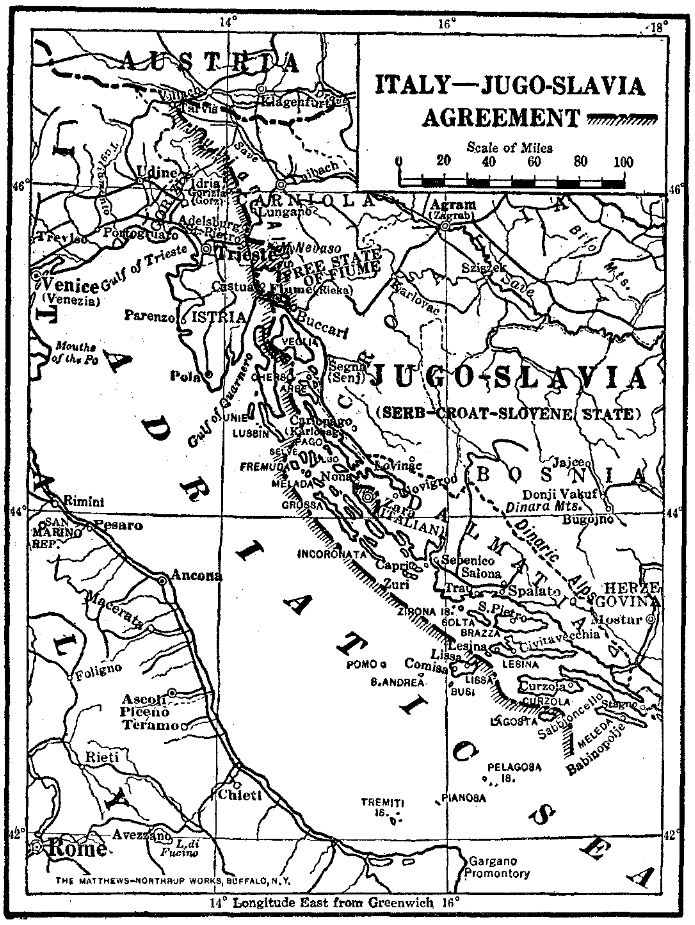
> "Their members pay dues and make sacrifices to keep up wages, to keep down hours, to force improved working conditions. The non-unionists make no sacrifices, pay no dues, and yet claim part in what is secured, and, incidentally, even in straight non-union shops do benefit by the sacrifices of others. If the dues-payers do not like to work with them the situation is perfectly understandable."

Labor (Washington) denounces the attempt of "the greedy, cruel, profiteers" to bring back the "glories of the open shop," and declares that the kind of "union" they want has never been better described than by Peter Finley Dunne's famous *Mr. Dooley:*

> "'What's all this that's in the papers about the open shop?' asked Mr. Hennessey.
>
> "'Why, don't ye know?' said Mr. Dooley. 'Really, I'm surprized at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. What is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av' min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Suppose wan av these freeborn citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r th' princely wages av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hour. Along comes anither son-av-gun and he sez t' th' boss, "Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints." "Sure," sez th' boss, an th' wan dollar man gets out into th' crool woruld t' exercise hiz inalienable roights as a freeborn American citizen an' scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money thin he does f'r his right eye.
>
> "'It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see men robbed av their independence. They must have their indipindence, regardless av anything else.'
>
> "'But,' said Mr. Hennessey, 'these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions iv properly conducted.'
>
> "'Shure,' said Mr. Dooley, 'iv properly conducted. An' there we are: An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages, an' dam few mimbers.'"

A FIUME SETTLEMENT WITH D'ANNUNZIO LEFT OUT

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE WAR-CLOUDS that have hovered for two years over the Adriatic, and the resulting amicable agreement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia regarding the Alpine frontiers, Fiume, and control of the Adriatic, is "*one of the most important and encouraging events since the end of the war*," think the New York *Times* and a dozen other representative newspapers. At last, they believe, peace will reign in the Balkan region—the "powder magazine" of Europe—whence sprang several minor wars and the long-predicted European War which grew into a world-war. This harmonious settlement was sought at the Peace Conference, but in vain. The union of Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia into the "Little Entente," and their agreement with Italy over minor and major disputes came as a great surprize to not a few American editors. "What brought it about?" they ask, in effect, for the Adriatic problem seemed no nearer a solution than it was a year ago. In the New York *World* Eugene J. Young declares that "a common fear, rather than good will, caused the two countries to settle their differences." They were aware of the new menace to the north—Hungary and the Hapsburgs; they must unite to face it, asserts Mr. Young, and we read on:



WHERE THE NEW BOUNDARY RUNS.

The shaded line encircles Fiume, leaving it a free state, but below Fiume it threads its way among the islands, giving part of them to Italy and part to Jugo-Slavia. Above Fiume it leaves a narrow coastal strip to Italy, permitting approach to the city by land.

> "It is a tradition of the Hapsburg house that any territory which has ever been under its sway belongs to it still; and any tenant of the throne must strive to restore any land which has been taken away. If ex-Emperor Charles or one of his sons is returned to the throne at Budapest, the whole Hapsburg influence will be bent toward the absorption not only of Austria, but of Transylvania, now held by Roumania; Slovakia, now part of Czecho-Slovakia; the Slav provinces held by Jugo-Slavia, and Fiume, Trieste, and other territory, now held by Italy; not to mention northern Italy, to which the Hapsburgs still lay claim.
>
> "Powerful natural forces work in favor of such a restoration of territory. First, the Hungarians are the most forceful and united race in Central Europe, as they have proved in centuries of struggle. Secondly, they hold the economic center necessary to the regions on the north and east.
>
> "The main fact in the new alinement is that France has taken Hungary under her protection. She is rebuilding the Hungarian railroads and industries. More significant still, she has undertaken to rearm, reequip, and reorganize the Hungarian Army; and a Hungarian military mission has been in Paris recently attending to the details of this task."

By the new agreement Italy is guarded on the north and east by natural barriers—the Alps. Fiume, which the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* calls "the chief bone of contention," goes to neither party to the dispute, but becomes an independent state, territorially contiguous to Italy, and not under control of the League of Nations. In fact, points out the Providence *Journal*, "Fiume's relation to Italy will be similar to that of San Marino, the tiny Republic that lies within the Italian peninsula, independently governed, but truly Italian." Jugo-Slavia, on the other hand, wins the greater portion of Dalmatia assigned her in the Treaty of London. It is generally agreed, however, that the cordial spirit exprest by the heads of both delegations augurs well for the future relations of the two peoples. Says the New York *Times:*

> "If this is a true prophecy, the details of the agreement are of little importance. Fiume, for example, belongs to Italy—and it will certainly go to Italy before very long—on nationalist grounds. The argument against assigning it to Italy was the fear that Italian occupation would mean discrimination against the trade of the countries for which it served as a port. If the happy temper which animated the leaders of the two nations just after the conclusion of the agreement endures, there will be no danger of that. Slavs in Istria and Italians in Dalmatia will find it easy to get along with their new rulers if the spirit prevalent just now is carried over into the years to come.
>
> "This same spirit did prevail in the spring of 1918, and for a few months it seemed almost as if the Adriatic problem had disappeared. It has not disappeared yet, but it may disappear if the two peoples live up to the example set them by their Governments. The economic agreement which is to complete the work of the conference should enable Italian industry and Jugo-Slav agriculture to supplement each other, and the way is once more open for Italy to win much the same commercial position in the Balkans that Germany held before the war.
>
> "Things are already going better in the Balkan-Danube area. The 'Little Entente' seems likely to include, before long, Greece and Bulgaria and perhaps Poland. If the Christian Socialists in Austria are reasonable, Austria might be able to get in before long; the admission of Hungary is hardly to be expected without a change of government, and of heart. But there is nothing exclusive about the new arrangement; apparently it is open to any state which convinces its neighbors that it wants to stop war and begin business."

Italy's territorial acquisitions, by the new agreement, do not total more than 10,000 square miles, points out the New York *Tribune*, "with a non-Italian population of less than 1,000,000." "Fiume," we read, "can be developed as a port only if it serves the non-Italian hinterland." Therefore—

> "There is every economic inducement to put this outlet at the service of its best customers, the more so as Italy will benefit by exporting her surplus manufactures into Jugo-Slavia and Hungary and receiving in return their surplus agricultural products. Economic considerations alone ought to insure a fair use of the port."

The estimated population of Jugo-Slavia is 14,000,000, and the area of the different countries comprising the "Little Entente" about 100,000 square miles. We are told in a New York *Times* résumé of the long-drawn-out Adriatic dispute, of which Fiume was the storm-center, that—

> "The great dispute between Italy and Jugo-Slavia has centered

around the Istrian frontier and the identity of the city of Fiume ever since Lenine in Petrograd, in December, 1917, unearthed the text of the Treaty of London, of April 26, 1915, and published it to the world. The Treaty of London, by the conditions of which Italy entered the war, awarded her the line from Mount Tarvis, south along the Julian Alps as far as Mount Nevoso and thence to the sea, leaving Fiume on the east; it then skirted the coast of Croatia, entered the coast line near Trebinje, then followed the crests of the Dalmatian Mountains to a point due east of Point Planka, at which point it again entered the sea.

"The publication of the Treaty followed six months after Jugo-Slavia, or the monarchy of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, had been established by the Declaration of Corfu. It naturally antagonized the new state, and a satisfactory attempt was made to appease its varied nationals by the Pact of Rome in the following spring, which waived all questions of frontiers for the time and provided for minorities whose territory might fall either to Italy or to Jugo-Slavia.

"A long controversy ensued, in which Italy claimed Fiume on the ground that the inhabitants of the city had so willed, and the line of the Treaty of London. Jugo-Slavia's principal claim to Fiume was the fact that, if deprived of this port, she had no other available. This was denied by the Italians, who offered to build her a port south of Fiume on the Bay of Buccari."

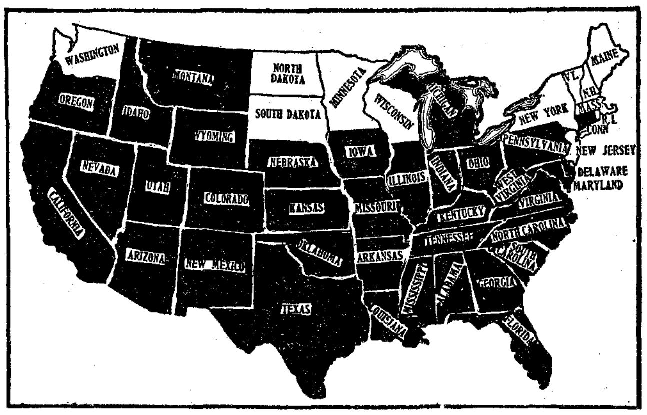
In the end, after President Wilson had suggested that Fiume and the surrounding territory might be made into a buffer state, a slightly modified Anglo-French-Italian arrangement was presented to Jugo-Slavia in the form of an ultimatum, adds *The Times.* Thus prest, the new state made several concessions and renounced all claim over Fiume, thereby making a settlement possible. "The settlement is a compromise—it had to be," remarks the New York *World*, "but peace in the Adriatic without plundering a third party is a boon to Europe, and should be gratefully welcomed."

But will there be peace in the Adriatic? And is the quarrel over Fiume ended? Several editors, in view of d'Annunzio's fiery temperament, recall that the poet-aviator has held Fiume since September 14, 1919; that the garrison is with him to a man; that he is by no means satisfied with the agreement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, mainly because Fiume was not directly annexed to his country or represented at the Council; and that, according to foreign dispatches, "many young men are leaving different parts of Italy for Fiume," ostensibly to join one of d'Annunzio's many expeditions. "When d'Annunzio claps spurs to his Pegasus, who shall prevent the whole Roman Empire from rising from the dust beneath the beat of those golden hoofs?" asks the New York *Tribune.* "The whole Italian press, with the exception of the *Idea Nazionale,*" says a cable to the New York *Times*, "warn the public to . . . give no weight to reports from Fiume," and they affirm that "it would be deplorable if the treaty . . . should cause trouble in Dalmatia through the action of a few hotheads." Editorially, *The Times* says:

> "Times change and statesmen pass, but d'Annunzio is still d'Annunzio. The Treaty of Rapallo insures to Italy the virtual control of Fiume, and actual sovereignty is sure to follow before long. The sacred city, symbol of all Italianity, has been saved. But for d'Annunzio this is not enough. The Government of his country has disavowed his schemes for seizing the whole Adriatic coast, so he overrules it.
>
> "Thousands of Americans will appreciate the sentiments of a distinguished author whose master work has been rejected by an unsympathetic publisher, and can understand that d'Annunzio might be expected to do exactly what he is doing, that is, to start a private war against the Jugo-Slavs and set out on the conquest of Dalmatia and adjacent territories.
>
> "The Italian and Jugo-Slav governments have been regarded as sovereign, but d'Annunzio is in himself a superstate. He begins his protest against the Rapallo terms on the assumption that the delegates did not represent the independent state of Fiume, but in a moment he forgets himself and lays down frontiers far away from Fiume—'the boundaries of Italy' must be so and so. However, there is still technically a government in Italy."

WAR-BONUSES IN TWELVE STATES

IN THE FACE OF BITTER OPPOSITION on the part of many New York City newspapers, a soldier "bonus" of ten dollars for each month's service in the world-war was carried at the New York election by popular referendum. It is estimated that 400,000 ex-service men and women will share in this grant. In Washington and New Jersey, where opposition was almost negligible, according to reports, similar results were obtained, Washington voting $15 per month for every month of service up to Armistice day and New Jersey granting her returned soldiers $10 per month, with a maximum of $100. New York's maximum is $250. "There was never any question of the approval of the voters of New Jersey," we are assured by the Newark *Ledger*, "and if any new Representatives of the State in Congress have not made up their minds regarding the American Legion's four plans of adjusted compensation, this expression of the popular will should be helpful." The New York *World*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard* believe that "the generosity shown" by Washington, New Jersey, and New York "will greatly strengthen the movement in Congress to provide a national bonus," in the words of *The World*, and the Seattle *Times* agrees that "no other measure submitted to the electorate . . . brought forth as emphatic an expression of popular sentiment."



THE STATES VOTING BONUSES ARE SHOWN IN WHITE.

"No other measure submitted to the electorate," says a Seattle paper, "brought forth as emphatic an expression of popular sentiment."

With the three States just mentioned, the list of States which have voted cash bonuses to their returned soldiers numbers twelve, namely—Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Maine. Of these, North Dakota, which pays her fighting sons and daughters $25 for each month of service, without setting a limit, is the most liberal. "Thus the people show their gratitude to their soldiers, sailors, and nurses in a practical way; appreciation of their achievements and their sacrifices did not ooze out with the signing of the armistice," remarks the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. "But it will not discharge the obligation; that debt can never be paid in money," adds this paper, and we read further:

> "The young men of Washington, when called to the defense of the nation, left lucrative positions in civil life. They had the same rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as the millions of civilians who remained at home, yet because they possest youth and strength they were called upon to make greater sacrifices than the rest. Every man who wore the olive drab of the Army or the blue of the Navy was required, should occasion arise, to give his life. There were no half measures of sacrifice on their part; they were called to give their all when the need came for them to go in. Those who remained at home also had their burdens to bear, but they were trivial compared with those of the men with the colors.
>
> "And for many who remained at home the period when our soldiers and sailors were in the country's service was a time of

prosperity. The scarcity of labor and the urgent necessity of the nation made wages high, while the service men drew their pittance of $30 a month. Whatever their earning power in civil life may have been, so much certainly was given to their country.

"Comparing American efforts with Canadian effort to get the ex-service man on the land and assist him to become established profitably in agriculture, the showing is all in favor of Canada.

"The Dominion has approved applications for farm loans from 40,820 service men, requiring a total of some $150,000,000, and ultimately perhaps $200,000,000 will be required. Aside from the discharge of a national obligation to its fighting men, Canada will profit by its encouragement to the new farmers in an added crop production of from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 annually."

"But the worst of the bonus is that it pays off everybody alike," complains the New York *Globe*, who would not have us forget the wounded and those who made the supreme sacrifice. As we read:

"Moreover, those who came back from the war whole and sound, however great their deserts, are so incomparably fortunate beside the wounded and killed that to hand them a gratuity is to appear to discriminate in favor of the lucky fellows who came through and against those who gave their lives; against the tragically broken men, too, who lost legs or eyes or health. We can not reward the dead. On the other hand, we could make ample provision for and take ample care of the wounded and maimed men who still fill many a forgotten hospital to overflowing—and this has not been done. Of all postwar scandals the failure of the United States to furnish prompt and adequate aid to those who took the punishment in the front lines is the most obvious and least noted."

"Two years after the armistice finds thousands of our disabled soldiers in need of hospital treatment, in need of compensation, and in need of rehabilitation," also points out the New York *Evening Post*, whose articles on the inefficiency of the Vocational Board were quoted in part in former numbers of The Literary Digest. Continues *The Evening Post:*

"The country is aware of the tragic breakdown of the Vocational Board. That board has had a total of $130,000,000, but at this date it has put into training only 50,000 men, while more than 70,000 eligible for training are still waiting.

"As we have so often pointed out, the basic fault is the disjointed attack upon the problem as a whole. Three agencies are functioning independently and at cross-purposes. There is no unity of direction or of purpose or of plan. The War Risk Bureau has gone one way, the Public Health Service has gone another, and the Vocational Board has just turned round and round until it has gone dizzy. These agencies should be coordinated. The American Legion favors that, and so do the organizations of disabled men. *The Evening Post* has urged it from the beginning of its long campaign, and the press of the country as a whole are waking up to its need.

"The remedy is within the power of Congress. It should be applied at once. To pass over rehabilitation reform in the short session soon to convene would relegate it to a distant date. Further delay will mean greater difficulty in rehabilitating our disabled men. Congress should face the problem immediately and by placing the whole work on a sounder basis make possible that justice to our disabled men which no one wishes to deny, but which at present is not theirs."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Prices may be down, but they're never out.—*New York Tribune.*

Sovietism seems to raise everything but food.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

The referendum was as solemn as the Democrats could wish.—*The Washington Post.*

Sleep is nature's greatest gift to man. Coal is nature's greatest gift to the middleman.—*New York American.*

Tho the larger portion of the Canadian boundary is land it is reported to be quite soggy.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

Impecunious writers of short fiction read with envy that the building grafters got $1,000 a story.—*New York Herald.*

Certain radical groups seem to think that by waving the American flag they acquire the right to waive it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

It seems significant that Harding, the first Baptist ever elected President, went in on a flood.—*Louisville Post.*

"Thousands in U. S. Jobless."—Head-line. But after March 4 it will be frightful.—*New York Evening Post.*

Supreme Court rules that liquor may be kept outside the home. That's the place to keep the stuff they're selling now.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It is encouraging to remember that no matter how the election goes, it is always pleasing to the majority.—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

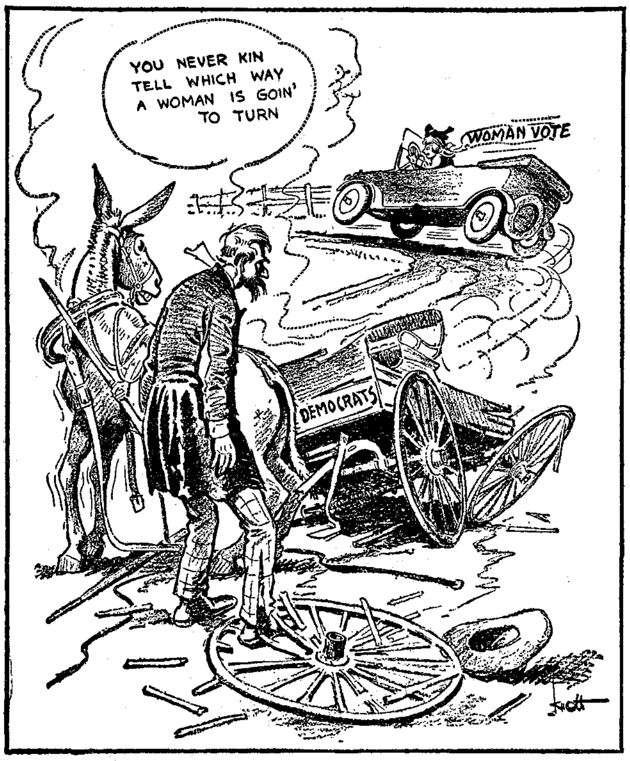
The only doubtful States left are the states of mind of a large number of postmasters, and they aren't so very doubtful.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Everything, good authority tells us, is lower in price. Even the $5 silk shirts are down to $8.50, reduced from $13.50.—*New York Tribune.*

In case Mr. Burleson wants anything fixt up around the ranch in Texas on his arrival there after March 4, perhaps he had better mail his instructions now.—*Kansas City Star.*

J. T. M. writes to inquire: "Where is all the daylight that was saved?" Easy enough. It was knocked out of the Democratic party November 2.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

About the biggest and most probable mistake the G. O. P. can make now is to sit back for four years and assume that because the women voted Republican this time they always will —*Kansas City Star.*


YOU NEVER KIN TELL WHICH WAY A WOMAN IS GOIN' TO TURN
WOMAN VOTE
DEMOCRATS
Knott

AS USUAL, THE WOMAN IS TO BLAME.
—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

Gompers's labor vote refused to gomp.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A lot of that daylight we saved can be let into the building industry.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The shortage of building materials is not worrying the Cabinet builders. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Recent admissions to the Hall of Fame give point to the old question, What is Fame?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A court has decided that a man is the head of his family, but the man still has to prove it.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Our opinion is that when the time comes for the meek to inherit the earth, taxes will be so high they won't want it.—*Dallas News.*

Now is there anybody else in the audience who would like a referendum on anything?—*Kansas City Star.*

As we understand it, Lenine's only hope for the salvation of Russia is the ruination of the rest of the world.—*Dallas News.*

Mr. Harding doesn't seem to have done badly after all in hitching his wagon to the *Marion Star.*—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

Republicans in Oklahoma are going to have their say in Congress. They elected a woman Representative.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Sometimes we almost have our doubts whether California intends ever to conduct herself to Japan's entire satisfaction.—*Cleveland News.*

Those business men who are urging education of the young Mexican idea need not worry about teaching it how to shoot.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Volstead law does not seem to be working. A man in California has just reported seeing a two-headed snake.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Charges are made that Shipping Board operations resulted in enormous waste. Why should it not have the same privileges as the other departments?—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

Governor Cox will take a trip abroad next year to study conditions in Europe. The Governor probably figures he has absorbed all there is to learn about conditions in this country. —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—AND JUST BEGINNING

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE THOUSAND dollars are added this week to the Child-Feeding Fund, more than double last week's increase. As each day passes, Digest readers are responding more and more earnestly and with a growing sense of the bigness and urgency of the need. Twenty-three millions of dollars to save three and a half million children from death—it is a task which challenges heroic hearts, as well as loving ones, to the greatest possible effort in giving. The sprinkling of $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, and $500 checks is increasing to a shower of blessing; while those for $200, $100, $50, and other amounts are falling out of the mail like the manna from heaven which fed the hungry multitude in the Sinai Desert of Sin.

More than three thousand letters came last Monday morning with purchase money for "that precious and priceless thing, the life of a little child"; and some bought *one* such little child back to life, and health, and happiness; and some rejoiced that they were able to pay for the lives of ten, or a hundred, or a thousand—ransomed from the clutches of the Grim Reaper. Of the three and a half million starving children *fifty thousand* have thus far found friends and saviors among the readers of The Literary Digest. *Thirty-four hundred and fifty thousand still are waiting.* For you?

Cities, towns, and villages are organizing to boost the Fund. Already Rochester, N. Y., has been heard from with $50,000, and others will follow quickly. Churches, Sunday-schools, and clubs are working, and in many public and private schools the boys and girls have taken the matter into their own hands with all the enthusiasm of generous-hearted youth, and subscription lists are reaching us which show how eagerly the happy, well-fed-and-clothed children of America are rallying to the help of the starving, shivering boys and girls upon whom the Great War has laid its cruel hand.

In a California factory where the blind employees make reed and rattan furniture, the appeal of the children was read at the noon hour. The manager writes: "Before the last word was reached, nine dollars was raised, and request was made that the article be read the next day in the lunch-room. The request was granted, a box being placed on the table by the door for voluntary contributions. As a result we are mailing fifty dollars, a gift from the blind employees of this Association, to care for five kiddies. One blind man, just from the hospital, his leg still in a plaster cast, dug down into his jeans and handed out two dollars. All he had on earth was five dollars." He gave almost half of his entire possessions.

Children are children the world over, and their cry for help comes in a universal language to all mankind. Here is the response of a Japanese father and mother:

> "My heart is moved for this worthy cause of Humanity, and as my wife and I count ourselves among the two million who help raise the necessary fund to complete the American work in that region we are enclosing herewith money-order in the sum of twenty dollars. As the name indicates, we belong to the race of the 'Rising Sun,' but in this worthy cause we feel that race, creed, or nationality should not be questioned or considered, and our only regret is that we can not do more. However, we feel that we are among the fortunate in living in this great American Republic, and tho I am not a rich man can spare the amount enclosed for such a worthy cause."—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hashimoto, Utah.

Out of their own pinching need a veteran of the Civil War and his wife send their gift with this message: "We really can not afford this, but we have simply got to afford it, one little coat, one little pair of shoes and stockings, and one meal a day for one little child through the winter. I am seventy-eight years old, get a Union soldier's pension of $50 per month, and we rent some rooms in our little home. Will I make up for this? You bet I will; I have it all planned by now. I will put on more taps on our shoes, and color over my hat and coat, and will be happy in another opportunity for displaying true AMERICANISM."—K. A. and J. S. W., Texas.

Fresh from a visit to the devastated lands in central and Southeastern Europe, one of our subscribers tells of his own observations: "The crying need you depict can not be thoroughly comprehended except by those whose knowledge is gained from personal observation, nor can one forget when once they have seen, as I have, children too numerous to count, lying on their backs, with abdomens distended to twice or more their natural size; limbs ready to snap from that dreadful disease rickets—all caused by lack of proper nourishment for the child, and also the mother before and immediately after childbirth."

Hundreds of letters come burdened with a love and longing for these little ones far greater than can be satisfied by the gifts they are able to enclose. From the man of affairs who sends $2,000 "to be invested in children's lives at ten dollars each," to the one who writes, "tho almost eighty-five myself and dependent on my children, I will feel happier to share with the poor children," the letters are overflowing with the spirit of tenderness and help for suffering childhood. When to the ten or twelve thousand men and women who have been the first to respond, shall be added the ten hundred thousand whose gifts are yet to come, then indeed will the "windows of heaven" be opened, and none of the three and a half millions of children will have to go without one meal a day, and a pair of woolen stockings, a pair of shoes, and a little overcoat to keep them alive through the winter already upon them. Give, give quickly, give to the utmost, in the spirit of that family who, writing from Indianapolis, said, "This is not *our* money we are sending; it is *theirs*—the little children, *our* children, who need it so sorely. We are glad God has blest us so that we can do this. We are glad we are finding real happiness and abiding peace in *living* what the Master taught us."

Make all checks payable to "The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund" and mail them direct to "Child-Feeding," The Literary Digest, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to November 17, 1920.

$50,000.00—Rochester (N. Y.) Patriotic and Community Fund.

$17,000.00—Citizens of the State of Oregon.

$10,000.00—Edward L. Ripley.

$5,000.00—Harry W. Croft.

$4,000.00—Harry B. Schell.

$2,500.00—"F. F. Inc."

$2,000.00—George G. Booker.

$1,000.00 each—F. Wallis Armstrong; J. S. Cullinan; F. J., New York City; H. M. Lane; John D. Ryan; American Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria; J. M. Longyear; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. M., Jr., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Penney; Herman L. Heide; David Hunter Miller; Mrs. George B. Sloan; Mrs. Caroline R. Mason; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Garfield; Mrs. Ella M. Jones; William G. Willcox; W. Rodman Fay; "In Memory of T. B. W."; National Products Co.

$500.00 each—J. Wesley Blair; Maud Brough; Cash, N. Y. C.; George J. Hoster; Olive Black Wheeland; Thomas S. Wiles; Jane B. Hussewell, Chas. H. Taylor; William Gammell; J. M. Tonne; Julia O. Hunnewell; Messrs. Dunlap Bros.; B. B. Nagle; Messrs. Joseph Wild & Co.; Mrs. J. F. Brown; Mrs. Ada C. Walker; Eleanor S. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Smith; Mrs. William H. Jennings; Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell; S. L. Sewall; Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Spod; Isabel C. Kelley; W. B. Chew; James H. Gallagher; Robert Grant.

$454.38—B. Foster.

$419.00—Beaumont Citizens.

$400.00 each—The Park Mfg. Co.; Frances W. Steel; Employees of Isaac G. Johnson & Co.

$350.00—Clinton Township War Chest, Shreve, Ohio.

$301.00—Presbyterian Church, Rev. L. I. Wilds, Jr.,

$300.00 each—The Community Relief Fund of Chester, Nebr.; The Spring Holzwarth Co.; George G. Allen; Charles E. Foster; Mrs. John E. McGowan; Geo. Maag.

$275.00—J. A. Judd.

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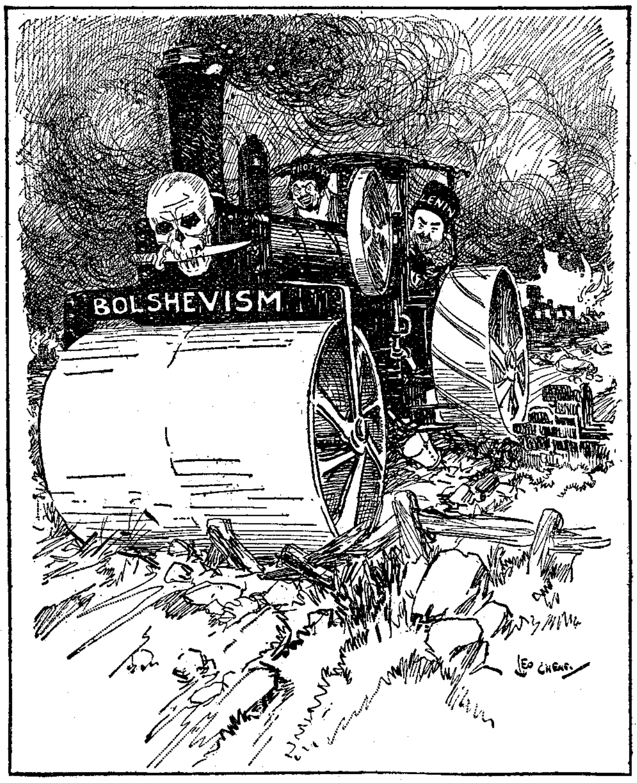
(*Continued on page* 76)

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW EUROPE VIEWS WRANGEL'S COLLAPSE

TRYING TO PLEASE EVERYBODY, he succeeded in satisfying no one, and so was doomed to disaster, is the simple political epitaph on Gen. Baron Wrangel, regretfully inscribed by various British and French observers. Among the Bolshevik Russian press General Wrangel was hated as a worse autocrat than his ill-starred predecessors, Kolchak and Denikin, and a significant thing is that nearly the same opinion of him was entertained in anti-Communist Russian journals. This anti-Bolshevik leader and administrator in southern Russia was able to make an ally of General Makno, the Ukrainian peasant leader, for a time, only to find Makno fighting against him later on the side of the "Reds." He received great credit in some quarters for his land laws, which were aimed to reconcile the conflicting interests of the peasants and the landed proprietors. But it is charged by his opponents that the peasants long ago seized the land, and that what he promised them was the possession of it as private property in exchange for their surrender of one-fifth of each harvest for twenty-five years. In the several weeks preceding his downfall the movement among his adherents for the reestablishment of the Czarist régime became stronger and stronger. The peasants want a Czar again, we are told, because despite many inconveniences, one had a decent kind of life under the Czars. And, of course, the reactionary elements among General Wrangel's supporters want a Czar as naturally as they want food. What irritates some Russian observers in the downfall of General Wrangel is that it once again proves Europe can not judge Russia in any way except "through a mist of artificial and stupid legends." First of these is the Bolshevik legend, which "fortunately has begun to be dispersed simply through the effect of pitiless truth," remarks *Pour la Russie*, an anti-Communist, anti-Wrangel organ published in Paris. Then there were the Kolchak and Denikin legends, but the most lying legend of all, according to this newspaper, was the legend of Wrangel. The Baron of the Crimea, it tells us, was pictured as representing order, liberty, and law, and was supposed to have renounced the methods of the dictators who preceded him, and to have based his whole movement on recognition of the principal conquests of the Russian revolution, but all this was "the contrary of the truth," for Wrangel's policy was distinguished from that of his predecessors in the sense that it was "even more reactionary, while being demagogic." *Pour la Russie* proceeds:



THE RUSSIAN STEAM-ROLLER.

—*Passing Show* (London).

"Kolchak's and Denikin's movements were in some sort a coalition between the Czarist *ancien régime* and certain Liberals whom fear of the revolution had thrown into the camp of military dictatorship. Wrangel surrounds himself exclusively with pure Czarists, and proposes to do without the cooperation of even the most moderate Liberals. He wants none of these intermediaries who, in spite of everything, are considered too advanced. What he is trying to do, to judge by his whole action, is to win over part of the peasantry by a demagogic policy and to make a pact directly between them and the Monarchist reaction, pushing the middle elements to one side."

But *Pour la Russie* maintains that this maneuver did not win the peasantry for Wrangel, who was able to secure only the adhesion of the "bandit General Makno," the Ukrainian peasant leader. In the view of this journal Makno is the "incarnation and the symbol of the anarchic banditry" raging in some parts of the Ukraine, and spreading terror and death wherever they rove. However, it was not long after this was written that the press reported General Makno's defection from General Wrangel, with whose army he had been cooperating in the region to the northeast of the Crimea. General Makno went over to the "Reds," London dispatches relate, and took command of a section of the front against the volunteer army. This is said to have been one of the most serious blows suffered by Wrangel at the height of his successes against the Bolsheviki. Discussing the downfall of Wrangel and the collapse of his army, the military correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* writes as follows:

"Wrangel's idea was that the volunteer army should as far as possible seek to fight on a narrow front, utilizing large rivers and other natural obstacles to protect its flanks against the numerically superior Bolsheviki.

"When he succeeded Denikin in command of his army, or rather of such relics as survived Denikin's collapse, he set to work upon these theories, always handicapped, however, by very inadequate numbers and resources. He planned to use the Crimea as a base, as a sort of Torres Vedras with sea communications open behind him to the French and the narrow isthmuses of the peninsula heavily fortified against attack.

"During the summer, while the Bolshevik armies were busy with the Poles, he sallied forth on to the mainland and gained considerable successes, which, however, he was careful to exploit with great prudence, always bearing in mind the probability of another retreat to the Crimea.

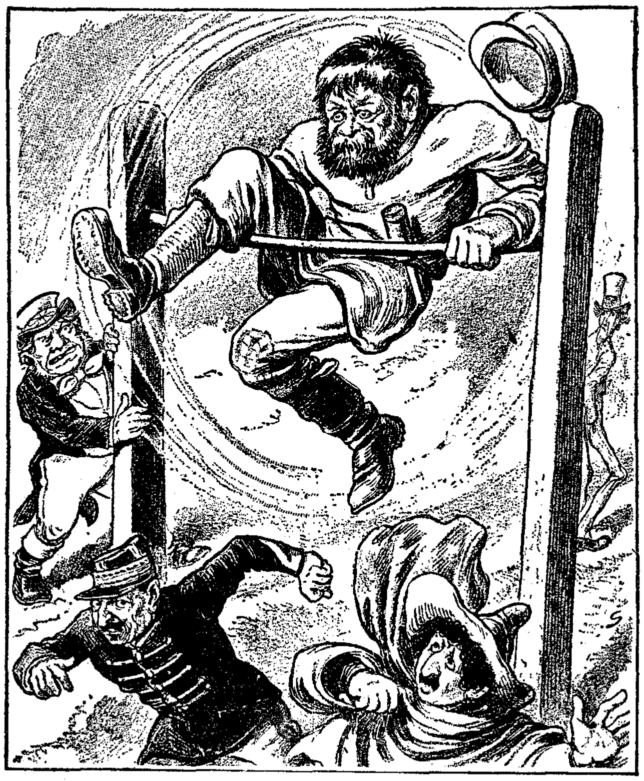
"After the Bolsheviki signed peace with Poland this need soon arose. Very large Bolshevik forces were concentrated against him, but he seemed without any crushing loss to have made good his retreat and to stand firm on the isthmuses. By an unexpected ruse the Bolshevik cavalry succeeded in outflanking him. Favored by hard frost, they crossed the shallows of the so-called Putrid Sea and took the isthmus defenses in the rear. The result seems to have been rapid and irremediable collapse.

"It should be added that Wrangel differed from his predecessor not only on strategy, but on politics. Denikin's political administration during his advance last year developed on frankly reactionary lines and hopelessly antagonized the peasants. Wrangel, on the other hand, enlisting the services of such men as Krivochin, the famous ex-Minister of Agriculture, and Struve, the Constitutional Democrat leader, worked out a land program which was popular with the peasants. This, however, was much disliked by the reactionary officers in his force, and their discontent may have contributed to the final breakdown."

A significant editorial on Britain's Russian policy appears in *The Daily Chronicle*, sometimes called Lloyd George's newspaper, in which we read that if three years of government by Lenine and his associates prove anything, it is that they are not to be ousted by arms, neither by foreigners nor by "White" Russians. What is more—

"Fighting has only strengthened them, and peace may have the opposite effect. Whether or not that be so, peace ought to come. We hope that French statesmen may now be led around to what has throughout the present year been the conviction of British statesmanship on this subject. If so, we may see not only considerable strengthening of relations between the two Allied pillars of western Europe, but a vital advance toward an economic resettlement of the Continent as a whole."

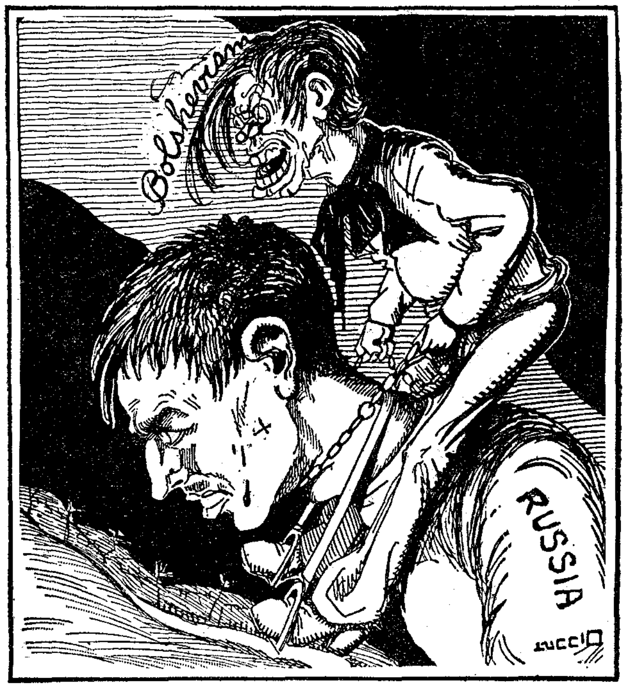
Paris press correspondents report that the French public will not stand for extensive anti-Bolshevik aid unless the Allies present a united front against the "Red" menace. Support of General Wrangel cost the French some millions of francs, it is noted, and French Socialist newspapers claim that this money could have been saved if the lessons of Denikin's and Kolchak's defeats had not been ignored. Sebastopol dispatches to the French Foreign Office indicate that the forces of General Wrangel were weakened by mutinies, which are ascribed to German propaganda. The French General Staff has discovered that Berlin sent technical and tactical advisers to direct the Perekop offensive, we read, and not only was the attack against the Wrangel forces carried out under the direction of these Germans, but the ground was prepared beforehand by numerous propagandists. The latter mixed with the Wrangel troops and spread discontent among them by picturing General Wrangel as an advocate of a Czarist restoration. The French official view is, according to Paris dispatches, that General Wrangel's true position lies midway between the Right and the Left Russian Extremists, as was shown by the concessions he made to the peasants in the territories from which the Bolsheviki were expelled during his first northward sweep.



THE BOLSHEVIK TURN.

The Entente has great respect for this performance.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).



RUSSIA'S CONQUERING HERO.

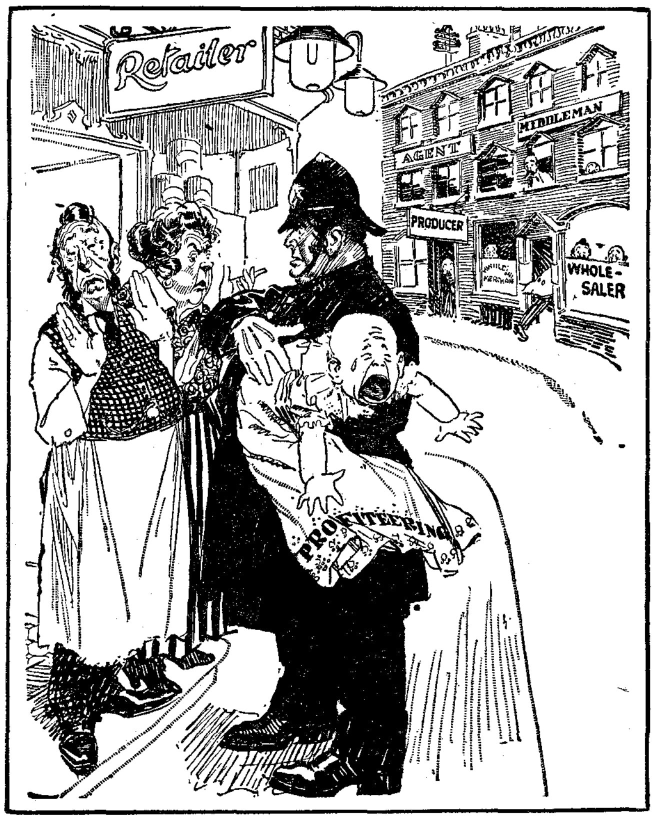
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

But in the *République Russe*, a monthly published in Paris by Russian anti-Bolshevik Republicans, we read the following:

"Only the grave can make a crooked man straight. This proverb may be well applied to the Russian democrats who support General Wrangel. It is a repetition of the same old tale, with the self-same people now serving Wrangel who before served Kolchak, Yudenich, and Denikin. And the same motive is at the bottom of it all; but Bolshevism is still triumphant and the reaction is again becoming as black as in the days of those generals. . . . The tragedy of these democrats in the Wrangel gang is that they do not see that the cause of true democracy and of the Russian people is not the same as that of Wrangel, and that all attempts to change his course are wasted. The Russian people understands that better than these wretched democrats. It knows that so long as these military adventures last, reaction and Bolshevism will flourish in Russia."

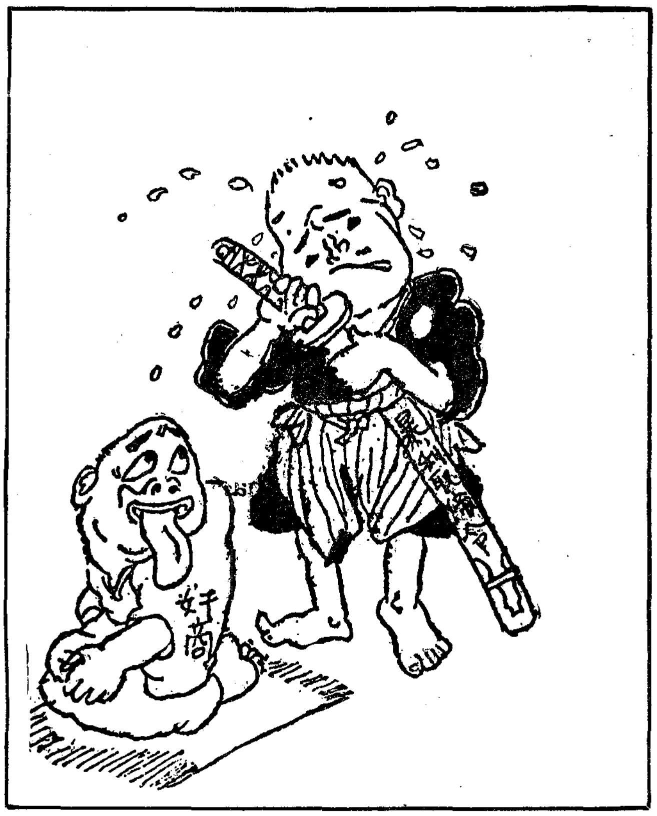
A Ukrainian Liberal paper published at Lausanne charges that the whole régime in the Crimea was "reactionary, with the Monarchist party in full command, the press muzzled, democratic organizations forbidden, and the Tatar national movement choked out." Meanwhile, a Sebastopol correspondent of the Paris *Matin* wrote of the possibilities of Russia's return to a Czarist régime as follows:

"It is incontestable that General Wrangel has shown proof of the most Democratic spirit in his procedure, in the measures that he has put in force, and in the projects of a constitution which he has set in working order. But it is none the less true that many of those in his entourage make no concealment of their reactionary aspirations. The German colonists, who have an atavistic fondness for discipline and order, seem generally to favor a return to the former régime. The Mussulmans are habituated to the idea of a leader, and as for the peasants they see only one thing and reason about it thus bluntly: In the days of the Czar there were many things that wrere troublesome, but at least one had some quiet, and life was easy and cheap. One got the benefit of one's work and could provide for one's needs. Since there is no longer a Czar, there is no longer any security, any order, and life is impossible on account of high prices, while all one's cattle and one's grain are requisitioned by this authority or by that, and so one has nothing. Therefore, a Czar is needed to put everything back in shipshape."



NOBODY'S CHILD.

—*Passing Show* (London).



The Profiteer-Criminal laughs at the Executioner who hesitates to draw his sword (Regulations for the Control of Profiteers).

—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

CARTOONS FROM FOUR LANDS THAT SHOW THE

SINGAPORE'S RUBBER CRISIS

RUBBER IS THE EXTENSIVE MEDIUM by which business troubles in far-away Singapore have contact with conditions in Europe and America, and because the traders there have "acted in blind ignorance" of conditions in the western continent, says the Singapore *Straits Times*, failures and rumors of failures are the chief theme of gossip. Yet, while the rubber industry is the origin of the trouble, the simple and obvious truth is that there has been overspeculation in many directions and credit has been strained to the breaking-point. This Malayan daily continues:

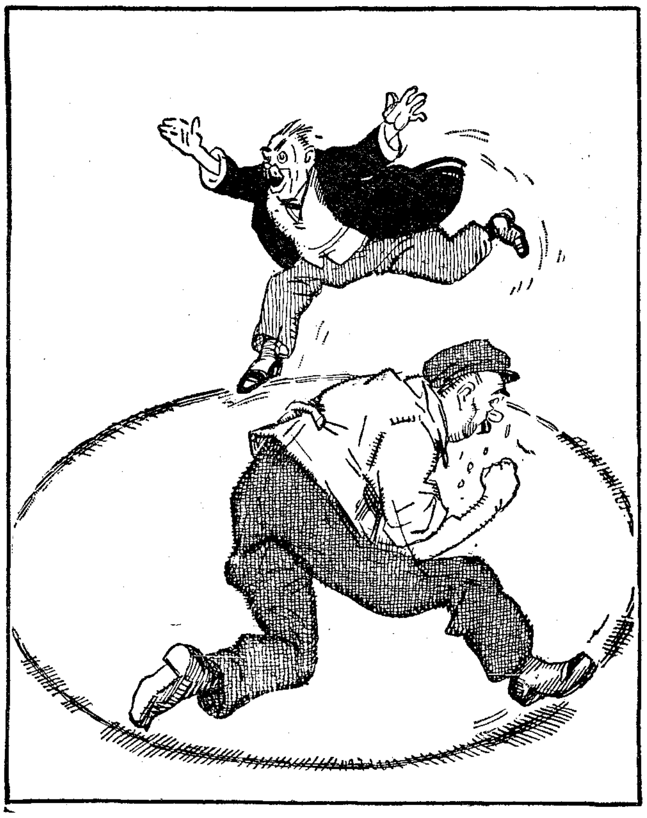
> "Quite recently the difficulties of the situation have been accentuated by the action of the banks. We certainly do not blame these institutions. Their stability is of more consequence than the stability of many traders, and if they feel that the time has come to warn customers that heavy overdrafts must be reduced and that no others will be granted except on the most approved conditions, we are quite sure that they have the public interests as much as their own in view. The simple fact of the matter is that every one has been dealing with unfamiliar conditions. Almost before the war ended there was a tremendous rush of new business and new population to Singapore. An impression got about that gigantic business was to be done, and land and houses have changed hands at perfectly preposterous prices, while local traders have taken up from the big importers bigger quantities of goods than they had ever handled before, and have passed these on to the retailers at the famine prices which have been current during the past two or three years. In regard to rubber, as we remarked the other day, an impression got abroad that there was to be a big recovery of price in the early autumn. Men have been buying rubber at seventy cents per pound, and storing it in the expectation of selling at eighty or ninety cents in a few weeks' time."

Instead of a rise, however, there is prospect of a fall, *The Straits Times* goes on to say, because there is a glut of rubber in the main consuming countries. Part of the explanation of continued high prices is this buying for a rise, and we are assured that not all the rubber sent to Singapore and sold there has gone into consumers' hands. Much stock is held and some of the best authorities maintain, according to this newspaper, that if production were suspended for two or three months it would only suffice to clear up the congestion. But, it is pointed out in a warning tone—

> "At all such times as the present there is a serious danger of conditions being made ten times worse than they need be by mere senseless panic. Singapore is not going to lose all the advance it has made during the past ten years. The rubber industry is not going to go to the wall because a few daring speculators have been caught short. The general trade of the colony and the peninsula is not going to shrink to diminutive proportions. On the contrary, the development which has taken place is solid and permanent, and in future years our trade will be a great deal bigger even than it is at present, but we have to face a crisis, and a good deal will depend upon how that is done. In a few months' time the surplus stocks will be cleared off, possibly at a heavy loss, but still cleared off, and then trade, sobered by a sharp experience, will carry on more prudently than it has been doing of late."

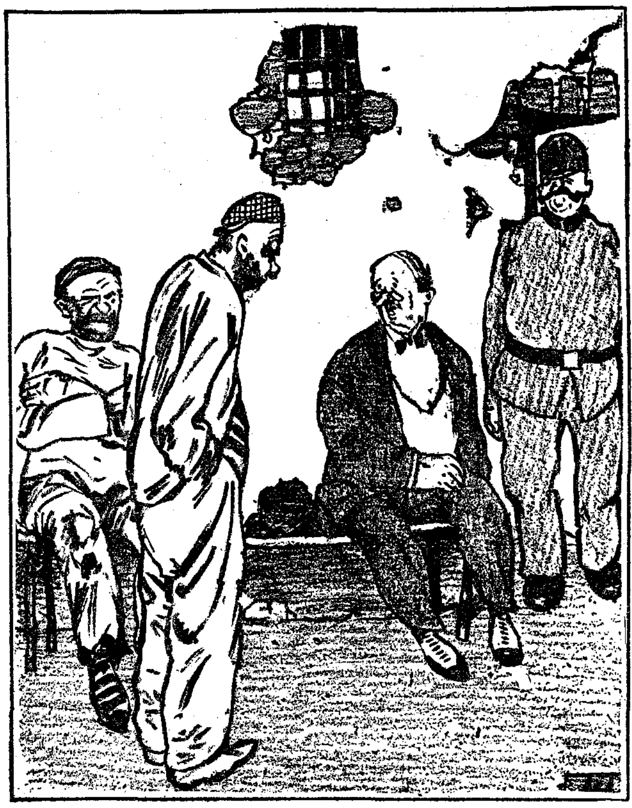
It will interest readers in various parts of the world to hear this Singapore journal say that while the situation in Malaya has its local features, it has much in common with what is happening elsewhere. The price of almost every commodity—rubber always and specially excepted—is about three times as much as it used to be, we are told, and a very great part of the present commercial difficulty is due to failure to realize that consumption at such phenomenally high prices is of necessity smaller than it would be at low prices. Roughly speaking, the income of the population has increased by 50 per cent., but food is high and absorbs a good deal of the increase, and house rents are very dear and absorb a good deal more, according to this newspaper, which adds:

> "Also there is freer spending on amusements, and the general result is that there is even less to spend than there used to be on many of the things—especially clothing—which are to be found in the bazaars. There is not, we suppose, in all Malaya a home where purchases are made with the same freedom as in 1913. Almost every one works on bare necessaries in the hope that before replacement becomes absolutely essential there will be some fall in prices. We have said that the people spend



THE VICIOUS CIRCLE—HIGH PRICES AND HIGH WAGES.

—*L'Asino* (Rome).



EXCLUSIVE.

PRISON INMATE—"Say, Mr. Warder, you must take him out. We don't want any profiteer in here with us. We are honest criminals."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

WORLD-WIDE WAVE OF WRATH AGAINST THE PROFITEER.

more freely on amusements. That is a somewhat curious feature of the situation. The cinema has become a mania with Asiatics; the dance party is equally a mania with Europeans, and money is spent recklessly and most foolishly in a good many cases while more solid comforts are neglected. In a good many other cases debts are being contracted which will hang like a millstone round the necks of the debtors for years to come. One might say much of morals, but perhaps it is best to leave them alone. The simple truth is that the whole tone of life in all classes is feverish and the conditions are economically unsound. Nature's invariable corrective in such circumstances is a great reaction."

LEGALIZING LAND SEIZURES IN ITALY

ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN ITALY since the autumn of 1919 the seizure of large estates, known as *latifundia*, has become more and more frequent. They are a feature of municipal elections and have become so common an occurrence that they excite no surprize. Oddly enough, writes a Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, the invaders are usually soon afflicted with a bad case of land poverty, for when they attempt to cultivate and redivide estates they soon discover they possess neither the means nor the discipline to make a success of the job. To regularize the seizures of estates, this informant goes on to say, Minister Vissocchi, a member of the Nitti Cabinet, issued a decree in September, 1919, which reserved to the prefects, representatives of the Central Government in the various provinces, the right to authorize the seizure and cultivation of lands not actually under cultivation by cooperative associations of agricultural workers. But it was required that such associations be legally organized and also be willing to pay an indemnity to the owners. We read then:

"The occupation of the seized property was to last four years, and, of course, it was understood that it would in no case be construed as a claim to possession. This was an attempt to foster the agricultural interests of the nation by taking advantage of all opportune initiatives. At the same time he urged landowners to put their properties to full use so as to avoid seizure. The ultimate purpose of all this was to open a safety-valve to the resentment of farm labor and to stir up the negligent owners of *latifundia*."

The results of Minister Vissocchi's decree did not completely fulfil expectations, we are told, for in certain parts of Italy, in Latium, for instance, the war has "greatly increased the tendency of people to flock to the cities" and has weakened the bonds of affection for the old country home. In Latium, this informant relates, the invaders usually seized properties at the outskirts of the cities, and properties which quite often were already under cultivation and could not in the least be classed as real *latifundia*. On the other hand, the agricultural associations, whether Red or White, are technically unprepared for the task. Nevertheless these seizures of land have been progressing as stated, and have been carried out by laborers subscribing to the most different political creeds: Maximalists, Social Reformists, Catholics. In Sicily special conditions seem to justify such proceedings, according to the *Guardian's* correspondent, who continues:

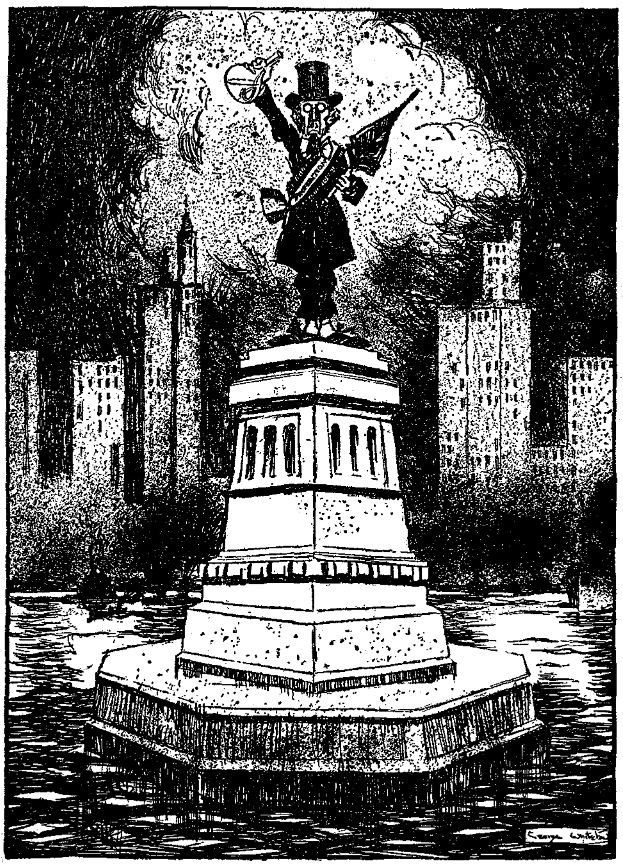
"The disproportion between small farms and vast *latifundia* there is really enormous. Out of a population of 3,700,000 inhabitants only 200,000 are landowners. Of these 1,000 families alone—*i.e.*, 5,000 people in all—own more than half of the entire area of the island, much of which they leave completely unattended to. The other half is divided among the remaining 195,000 inhabitants, who, therefore, do not possess more than 14.8 acres per capita, while each of the privileged 5,000 *latifundia* owners possesses an average of 617.7 acres. These are official figures: the whole area registered in the Survey Office is 6,177,500 acres.

"Translating the above figures into their money value, and appraising at two billion lire the total value of landed property in Sicily, we find that these two billion lire are in the hands of only 200,000 people out of more than 3,700,000 inhabitants. Half of this amount—*i.e.*, one billion—is lying idle in the hands of only 5,000, while the remainder is divided among 195,000 individuals. The remaining population can not lay claim to a single square foot of ground.

"The most recent invasions of *latifundia* occurred at the beginning of October. At Sant' Angelo Muxano, near Girgenti, 300 mounted peasants invaded a *feudum*. At Alcamo over

2,000 returned soldiers, regularly enrolled in the Catholic party, preceded by a monk carrying a cross, and by their leaders carrying national flags, followed by their women and children, invaded more *feuda*. The same occurred at Caltanisetta and in the counties of Piazza, Aigore, Bellia, Montedoro. In these Sicilian invasions the Catholics are uppermost, as the Socialists have little or no following in Sicily. As a fact, there is not a single seat in Parliament occupied by a Sicilian Socialist. The Socialist newspapers ignore the Sicilian invasions of lands."

These invasions generally have taken place in a "very orderly" way, we are told further, without giving rise to unpleasant incidents. Only *latifundia* that are really such and have been neglected are the object of the invaders, who absolutely respect small properties. Moreover—



THE NEW STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Now that Prohibition has been permanently established in the United States, this artist suggests that the famous Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor should be brought up to date.

—*Passing Show* (London).

"They have been free from political partiality, the political creed of the owners against whom they were directed having been completely ignored. They have not been tainted by any of the Mafia spirit. They have, rather, been accompanied by a certain amount of theatricality quite in harmony with the spirit of that population, religious symbols, silver spurs, and ancient trappings having been much in evidence. Scarcely had a seizure of lands been effected than a committee was sent to the prefect to get it legalized. However, as the most part of the *latifundia* possess neither water nor roads, and it was, therefore, quite impossible for all the new occupants to remain there, they had to limit themselves to maintaining the occupation by means of small groups of watchmen left on the spot.

"The subject of these seizures of land was seriously considered by the members of the Cabinet at their last meeting. The measures which have been decided upon are embodied in a decree which is now ready for the signature of the King at San Rossore. This decree introduces some changes into Vissocchi's former decree, and takes into consideration the special conditions of the Sicilian *latifundia*. In dealing with this problem the state is adhering to the same principle which it has followed in settling the recent conflict in the metal industries—*i.e.*, it recognizes the laborers' claims in so far as they are grounded in justice, and tries to hedge and direct the movement for the ultimate benefit of the population generally."

CONSTANTINOPLE SHOCKED BY NEW YORK

SPORADIC MOISTNESS in "dry" New York, as revealed by press reports of infractions of the prohibition law, affords Constantinople the opportunity to "turn up its nose in pride, with all its might," at the Empire State. This is the assertion of a contributor to the Constantinople *Journal d'Orient*, who admits that anywhere in the world the "arguments of drinkers are unanswerable," and he proceeds:

"The rich toper tells you, 'I drink to increase the measure of my happiness.' The poor drunkard tells you: 'I drink to forget my sorrows.' A physician having forbidden a friend of mine on pain of death—a natural death—to drink *douzico*, the man proceeded to swallow down *stafilina*. Only the label was different; the drink was all the same. And note that in using this subterfuge my friend was sincere. Drinkers have fearful courage; they brave death itself, tho they know he is going to strike them. Here, amid laxness and remissness of all sorts, nobody listens to the prohibitions of the authorities. But in a country like America, where people do not trifle with the law, how does it happen that the prohibition of the sale and use of spirituous liquors has had only a negative result? I have before me a statement that leaves no doubt as to this. The chief of the bureau whose duty it is to see that the law is obeyed declares that during the past seven months, or since the prohibition law went into effect, his staff of 200 agents has made 2,500 arrests. In almost every case those arrested were fined, but in small amounts. Fifteen million gallons of whisky, gin, and brandy were taken out of the warehouses for consumption, not counting the thousands of gallons of drink that came over from Canada. In the State of New York alone it is calculated that 1,500,000 gallons were offered for sale. The population of New York State is ten millions, which means three-twentieths of a gallon for each man, woman, and child. The chief asserts that alcoholic beverages are sold openly. In New York alone ten to twelve arrests per day occur. Among the persons arrested many had been condemned three and even four times before. Contraband trade along the frontier goes on on a vast scale. The dealers in contraband use high-power automobiles. Five million gallons of liquor were seized, which the Police Department has had distributed to hospitals. We do not wish to encourage local Silenuses, but when people drench themselves like that in New York, Constantinople has the right to turn up its nose in pride, with all its might."

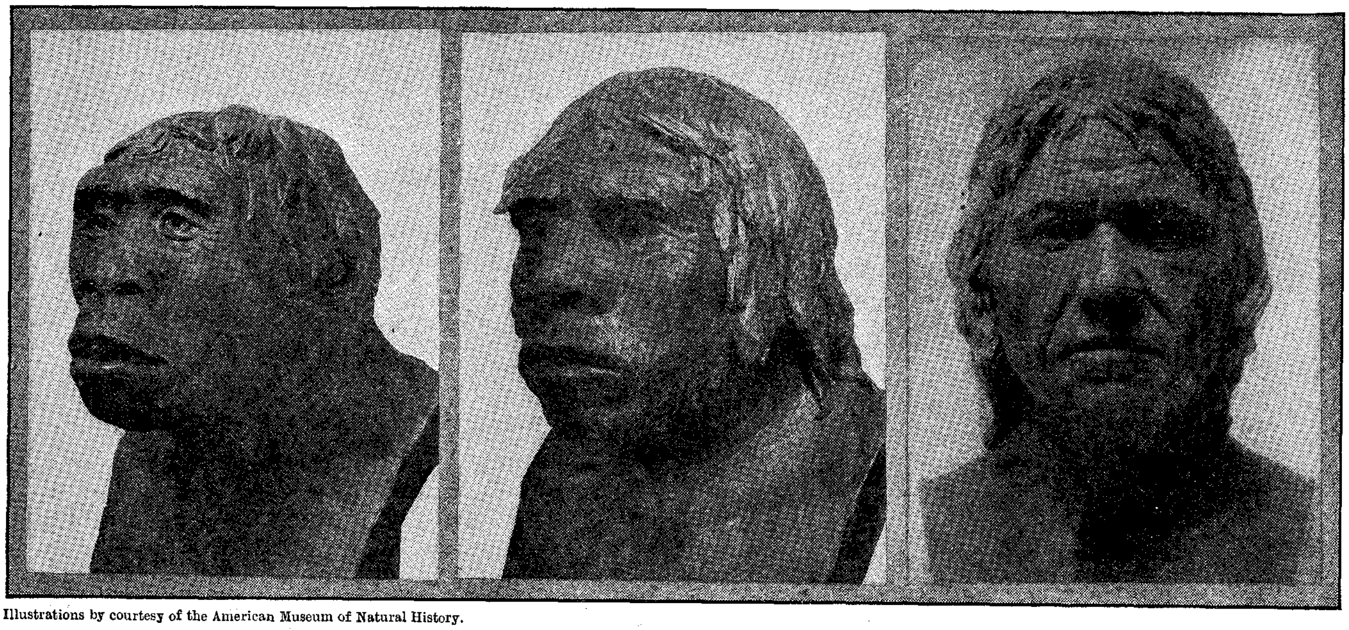
But something of a contradiction of this Constantinople claim to self-righteousness appears in another Turkish daily, *Peyam-Sabah*, whose editor deplores the conduct of his compatriots in these days of defeat. Never has a vanquished nation been known in the history of the world, he maintains, which "presented so disgraceful and unworthy a spectacle," and he proceeds:

"We do not hear the sound of a single carpenter's saw or the pick of a single farm-laborer. We see not a single sign of restoration or of vitality. We hear nothing but languorous music and the rollicking songs of the coffee-shops on our main thoroughfares, and we see naught but indecent dances performed by drunken people. That is all the life there is in the capital. We seem to be attending a wedding, while in reality the Turkish nation is going through the most cruel period of mourning in its history. Even in the most prosperous stages of the country such dissoluteness and such excesses were hardly to be seen.

"A little shame, gentlemen! We are at a most critical turning-point in our history. Let our lips move only to ask for pardon, and let this one sentiment guide us—that of penitence. Every other act or attitude would to-day be unpatriotic.

"How long will the country endure such saturnalia, such lupercalia? How quickly we have forgotten our wound, which ought to have bled unceasingly! Have we not the least bit of self-esteem left? The ink of the Sèvres treaty, which we called 'our sentence of death,' is hardly dry, and yet I fear that to-morrow we may be forced to call it a *fetwa* of deliverance. If only our women were a little less frivolous! Most of them seem as if they were on their way to a performance in a theater. No conscience in the world could tolerate such disgrace, or such a scandal, in any country."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

TRINIL APE-MAN. NEANDERTHAL MAN. CRÔ-MAGNON MAN.

THE ASCENT OF MAN.

From restorations by J. H. McGregor, based on skull fragments found respectively in Java, Germany, and France. That these three restorations of prehistoric man form a progressive series, from left to right, says *Natural History*, is evident not only by the general form and the appearance of relative intelligence appreciated by the most casual observer, but especially by definite anatomical characters such as increased prominence of the chin, reduction of the eyebrow ridges, reduction of the prominence of the lower face as a whole, increased size of skull and of brain capacity (brain capacities of the three races from left to right: 858–900, 1408, and 1550–1880 cubic centimeters).

A NEW SEARCH FOR THE OLDEST MAN

THE MOST PRIMITIVE HUMAN REMAINS, the "missing link" between man and the apes, will be trailed by the American Museum of Natural History of New York City. The expedition will be the greatest of its kind and will work for five years in remote regions of central Asia. It will be under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, of the Museum, who for ten years has been carrying on zoological explorations in the Far East. It will be financed by a fund provided by the Museum, the American Asiatic Association and *Asia* magazine, and by private subscription. To quote a press bulletin sent out by the Museum:

"When, in the year 1891, a Dutch army surgeon, Eugene Dubois, while excavating for fossils in central Java, discovered part of a skull, two molar teeth, and a thigh bone, he had unearthed one of the most perplexing conundrums in the study of human ancestry. Were the remains those of an extremely early type of prehuman manlike animal? If so, this ape-man must have lived approximately five hundred thousand years ago. This momentous discovery has been supplemented by that of other indisputably human remains of which the most ancient, found in southern Germany, is the jaw of the so-called Heidelberg man, who may be two hundred and fifty thousand years old.

"With the exception of the Java specimen, all fossil human fragments have been discovered in Europe or England. Nevertheless, the leading scientists of the day believe that Asia was the early home of the human race and that whatever light may be thrown upon the origin of man will come from the great central Asian plateau.

"The subject is one that makes a universal appeal to the imagination. The causes that led to man's evolution from the apes, how that evolution was first accomplished, what primitive man looked like and how he lived—these are all subjects upon which there is much theory, but as yet very little fact.

"Leaving about the first of next February, headquarters for the expedition will be established in Peking. The first year will be devoted to studies in paleontology and zoology in China; the second year the work will be carried into Mongolia and a geologist will be added to the field staff; the third, fourth, and fifth years archeologists and anthropologists will be sent out who with the zoologists and paleontologists will carry on work in various parts of Asia.

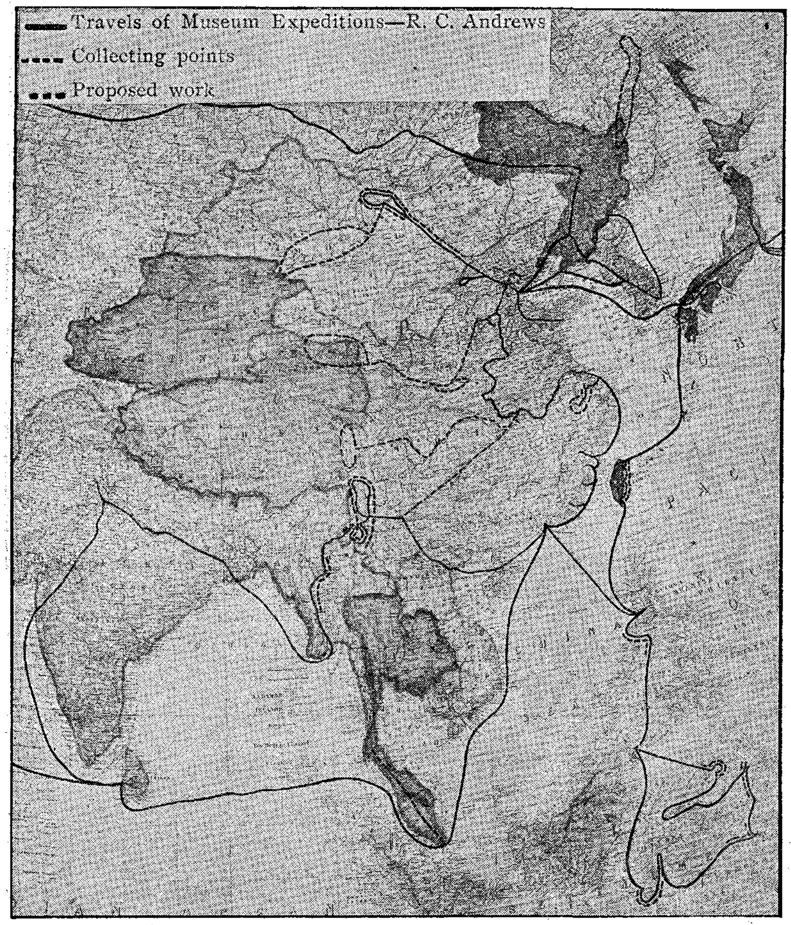
"The importance of this region long has been recognized, but no systematic study on a large scale ever has been attempted, and there is no similar area of the inhabited surface of the earth about which so little is known. Whether or not human remains are found, it will yield rich collections in all branches of science.

"The material will be exhibited in the proposed Hall of Asiatic Life in the American Museum of Natural History, which it is hoped the city will add to the Museum buildings in the near future. At the present time if one wishes seriously to study Asiatic zoology one must go to the British Museum of London. It is hoped that this expedition will bring to New York the greatest natural-history collections which the world has ever seen and will make New York the center of Asiatic scientific activity.

"One of the reasons why so little is known of the fossils of China and interior Asia is that material of this sort is of considerable value to the Chinese. Fossils are supposed to have wonderful medicinal qualities. They are known as 'dragon's bones,' and whenever a fossil-yielding locality has been found, it is carefully concealed. Nevertheless during the last three years, Dr. J. G. Andersson, Mining Adviser to the Chinese Republic, has been carrying on investigations on behalf of Swedish institutions and has made some remarkable discoveries. Dr. Andersson is practically the first scientist who has ever collected fossils personally in China.

"We know almost as little about some of the living natives of Asia as about the fossil history of the country. Long before the Chinese arrived, China was inhabited by aboriginal tribes, which were pushed south and west, just as the Indians were driven westward by the white men when they advanced across the American continent. The remnants of nearly thirty of these ancient tribes, such as the Lolos, Mosos, Lisos, and others, are rapidly disappearing and yet almost nothing is known of their origin, life, or customs.

"Altho many of the aborigines were scattered among the mountains of Yunnan and Kweichow and along the Tibetan frontier, the Lolos still maintain an independent territory in Szechuan, one of the richest and most populous provinces of China. No Chinese is permitted to cross the invisible lines of their 'kingdom' without the probability of incurring a violent death. Continual raids are carried on back and forth along the border. Perhaps the Chinese will capture a score or more of Lolos who have ventured to glimpse the world beyond their wild hills and valleys. In rataliation, a few nights later, the Lolos will burn a whole Chinese village, kill all the men and carry the women into slavery. Thus the Lolos have earned a reputation as barbaric savages. And yet a French explorer who crossed their territory, properly 'chaperoned,' reports them to be a charming people, of hospitable temper and high mentality. He is one of the few scientists who have penetrated the land of the Lolos and live to tell the tale. Mr. Andrews, who has hunted with Lolos in Yunnan, found them independent, to be sure, but delightful in their native courtesy and simplicity.



WHERE THE SEARCH WILL BE MADE.

"He says: 'It is impossible not to be interested in this strange people. They are totally unlike the Chinese, for they are tall and slender, with long faces and patrician noses, and they show every indication of Caucasian blood. If they have it, where did it come from? This is one of the questions that should be answered before the Lolos disappear, as the other tribes are rapidly doing.'"

There are many reasons, the writer goes on to say, why central Asia has remained scientifically unexplored so long. It is so difficult of access that the cost is enormous. Moreover, the country and its inhabitants present unusual obstacles to scientific research. Not only are there vast intersecting mountain chains, waterless deserts, and treeless plains, but in many parts the climate is too cold for effective work in winter. In some places the natives are exceedingly suspicious of foreigners; religious superstitions greatly handicap research and make it decidedly dangerous. Tho our paleontologists are certain to encounter difficulties in the more settled portions, they can probably overcome them by tact and a proper understanding of the situation. In Tibet conditions are more difficult. All the gold in the country belongs to the Lama Church, and the natives can conceive of only two reasons why foreigners should come to their country—either as gold-seekers or as missionaries. To continue:

"Obtaining the animals for the groups in the Hall of Asiatic Life will furnish excitement enough for the most *blasé* sportsmen. In a corner of the Gobi Desert are a few herds of the only living wild horses. Moreover, there are, in the Gobi, wild camels and wild asses, as well as antelopes that can run sixty miles an hour. The horses, asses, and antelopes can be run down in motor-cars, lassooed by Mongol cow-boys, and some of the specimens brought back alive to the New York Zoological Park. Not far from this particular part of the desert, mountains tower to a height of fifteen thousand feet, where there are big horn sheep and ibex that have never heard the crack of a high-power rifle. On the Tibetan steppes are enormous yak, snow-leopards, giant pandas, and beautiful golden monkeys with blue, upturned noses; some of these species are among the rarest and least known animals of the world. In China is the takin, a creature with a veritable 'golden fleece,' a strange ox-like animal that roams the highest mountain valleys and that actually represents an intermediate stage between the antelope and the goat. In the forests of Manchuria is the long-haired tiger of the Amur River; a tiger larger and finer than the royal Bengal of Indian fame, which has furnished sport for kings and emperors; a tiger living in caves amid forests drifted deep with snow.

"The scientific results of the Third Asiatic Expedition will be embodied in a series of volumes that should be, for many years to come, the standard work on the natural history of central and eastern Asia, and also in popular books written in non-technical language. Furthermore, the public will be regularly informed of the whereabouts and the activities of the members of the expedition; for articles written in the field will be published in *Asia* magazine as rapidly as they can be forwarded to New York."

KIND WORDS FOR AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY—British anthropologists are "already leagues behind" their American colleagues, for in this country anthropology has shown that it can use its heritage for the public good. This high praise is from Prof. Karl Pearson, English anthropologist, in a presidential address before a section of the British Association. He said, as quoted in *Science* (New York):

"The anthropologist, if he is to advance his science and emphasize its services to the state, must pass beyond the university, the school, and the factory. He must study what makes for wastage in our present loosely organized society; he must investigate the material provided by reformatory, prison, asylums for the insane and mentally defective; he must carry his researches into the inebriate home, the sanatorium, and the hospital, side by side with his medical collaborator. Here is endless work for the immediate future, and work in which we are already leagues behind our American colleagues. For them the psychometric and anthropometric laboratory attached to asylum, prison, and reformatory is no startling innovation, to be spoken of with bated breath. It is a recognized institution of the United States to-day, and from such laboratories the 'field-workers' pass out, finding out and reporting on the share parentage and environment have had in the production of the abnormal and the diseased, of the antisocial of all kinds. Some of this work is excellent, some indifferent, some perhaps worthless, but this will always be the case in the expansion of new branches of applied science. The technique has to be devised as the work develops. But this is remedying itself, and if indeed, when we start, we also do not at first limp somewhat lamely along these very paths, it will only be because we have the advantage of American experience. There is little wonder that in America anthropology is no longer the stepchild of the state. It has demanded its heritage, and shown that it can use it for the public good."

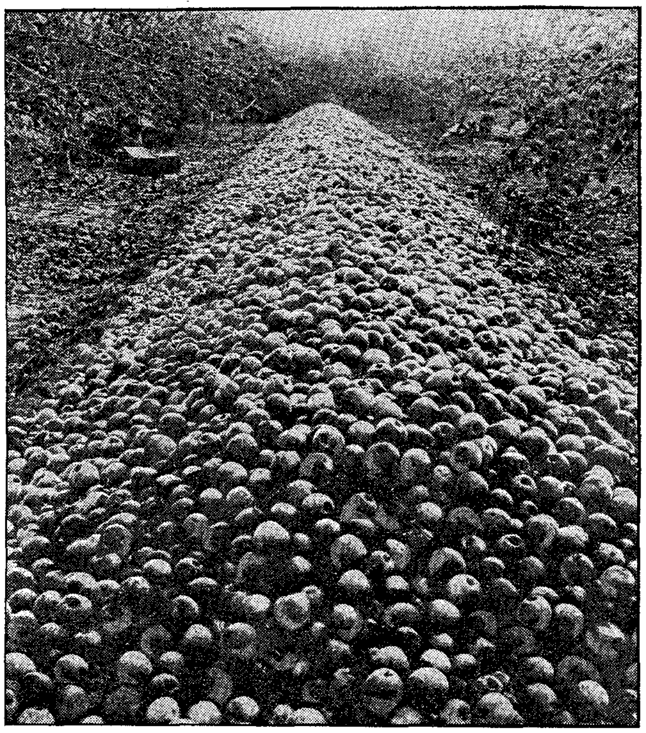
PAYING FOR TONS OF WATER IN FOOD

TONS OF WATER contained in foods are transported and bought by consumers in order to get at the small percentage of nutritive material in them. The water makes the food spoil; why not dry it out and replace it when it is needed? Most persons do not like dried foods as well as fresh. They are discolored, and their taste has altered. Dried foods, in fact, are partly cooked, and he who eats them is partaking of a "warmed-over" meal. A process of drying that should preserve all the properties of the fresh meat or vegetable should be welcomed. Such a process, we are told by Robert G. Skerrett in *The Comprest Air Magazine* (New York), has been perfected in connection with the shipment of foods to our troops abroad. In it the goods are dried at a low temperature and in a partial vacuum, with the result that there is no cooking, the vitamins are preserved, and the fresh flavor and properties are unimpaired. The new process, he thinks, may eventually revolutionize the distribution of foodstuffs. Saving of products from spoilage and greatly reduced bulk for shipment are important factors involved. Writes Mr. Skerrett:

"Precious few of us ponder the price we pay for the moisture content of a numerous list of edible commodities. It is probably no exaggeration to say that we dig profitlessly into our purses to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars yearly to buy thousands and thousands of unrecorded tons of water.

"We can not dodge the fact that a large percentage of the moisture in our foodstuffs is primarily a promoting cause for spoilage. These substances in the fresh state can not be kept fit for human consumption.

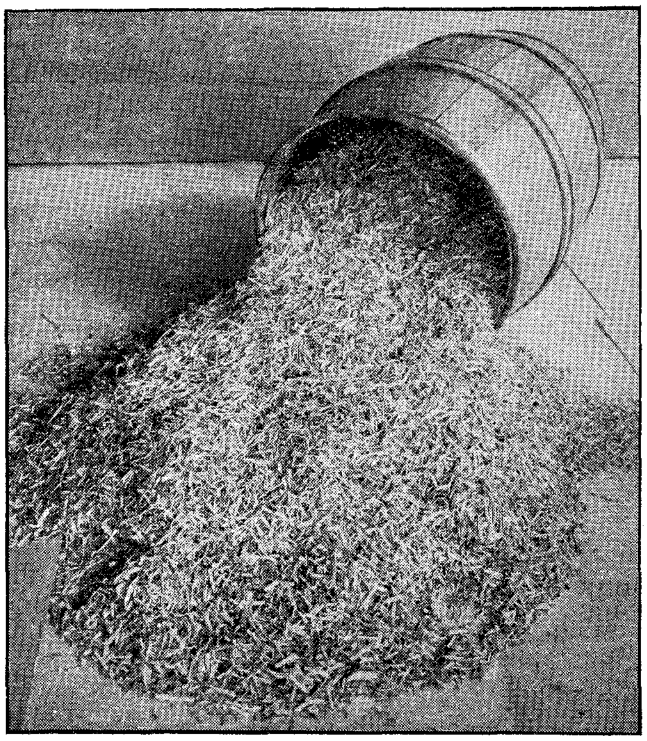
"Refrigeration, no matter how effective, merely serves to arrest decomposition and certain chemical changes. Canning is primarily for the purpose of shutting out the air and its myriads of trouble-breeding bacteria. But is this process the most economical solution of the vital problem of food conservation?



APPLES LEFT TO SPOIL,

Because of the high cost of labor, containers, and transportation. A vast quantity of each year's apple harvest is sacrificed, which makes the price of the marketable fruit unduly high. This could be changed greatly for the better if apples now allowed to rot or fed to hogs wer dehydrated and made available for nation-wide consumption.

"In 1919 we produced 350,070,000 bushels of white potatoes, and it is likely that less than 40 per cent. of that crop was carried out of the territory in which it grew. The potato is 78 per cent. water; and the tubers soon become unfit for food if not handled and stored with care. Germany tided her population over the four years of the war largely by means of dried potatoes. The Teutons had more than 2,000 plants engaged in dehydrating potatoes; and in the course of a twelve-month they were able to dry nearly three times as many potatoes as we raise in the United States on an average annually! Every pound of those desiccated potatoes was 100 per cent. foodstuff.



SOUP FOR 6,000 DINNERS

Can be made from this barrel of dried vegetables.

"Dehydration of fruits and vegetables is not a novelty, but the world-war did speed up the industry; and vegetables dried here and in Canada were shipped abroad to the fighting fronts in quantities totaling scores of millions of pounds.

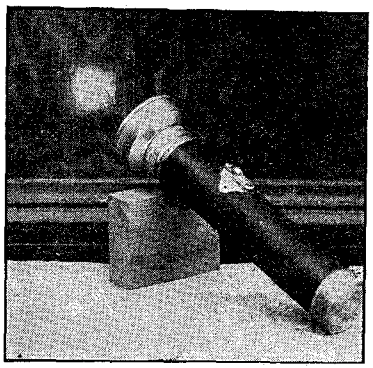
"The purpose of this article is to describe something new in dehydration which promises to bring about a new era in the industry and to overcome at the same time prejudices which do exist against certain desiccated edibles. The inspiration for the primary investigations that led to the helpful discoveries was a desire to avoid a repetition of the 'embalmed-beef' scandal of 1898.

"Study of the matter was taken up by the Harriman Research Laboratory of New York City. The technicists concerned grasped the outstanding fact that the real goal was the attainment of a process which would preserve beef, etc., in effect fresh without recourse to continual refrigeration.

"The Harriman Laboratory devised a procedure that would not coagulate the protein nor render the fats rancid. This meant that a relatively low temperature would have to be employed to accomplish these ends. It followed logically that the same treatment would lend itself beneficially to the drying of fruits and vegetables; and tests revealed that these commodities could be made to retain desirable properties that were commonly sacrificed during dehydration as commercially practised.

"Now, low-temperature drying is ordinarily uneconomical because of the length of time required. The puzzling question was how to speed up dehydration and to bring about a union of the essential factors of reduced pressure and relatively low temperature upon a scale that would lend itself to commercial adaptation in the drying of large quantities of meat. At this stage of the undertaking the Chemical Engineering Department of Columbia University, New York City, planned and installed a small plant capable of dealing with 300 pounds of fresh meat *per diem.* And here it is that we see the air-compressor operating in reverse, in a way to revolutionize desiccation.

> "The installation consisted of a vacuum drying-oven, a vacuum pump, a condenser, and a small hot-water pump, together with certain essential gages and thermometers. The shelves in the oven are double-walled with hot water sent through them. The temperature of the water is subject to nice control and moves continuously. The pump withdrew from the drying chamber the vaporized water given off. There was placed between the vacuum pump and the oven a condenser, and at the base of the latter auxiliary there was provided a glazed deadlight, with an incandescent lamp set opposite, which made it possible to keep a visual check upon the rate of condensation and the amount of moisture being extracted. This process made it practicable to keep the drying temperature below that at which the protein content would coagulate, and yet promote rapid dehydration. Preparatory to drying, the bone, the connective tissue, and surplus fat were removed from the meats; and, agreeably to their ultimate service, the cuts were ground or divided into one-inch cubes.



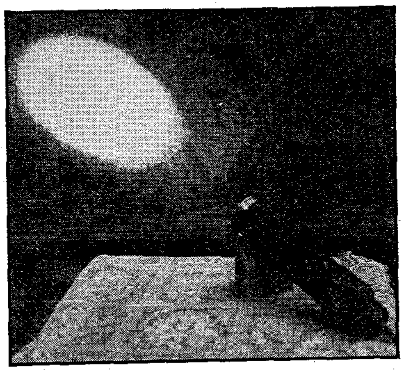
Illustrations by courtesy of "Photoplay."

THE SPOT THROWN ON THE WALL BY THE ORDINARY BATTERY FLASH-LIGHT.

> "As Professor McKee has explained: 'The meats so obtained, with the possible exception of mere surface contamination, are sterile and free from bacteria. They can be stored in wooden boxes, paper cartons, or bagging, and shipped to any climate without further consideration. Some of the meat, after being exposed for a year on a shelf to the extreme vagaries of the climate of New York City, was found in the best of condition.'"

In the average commercial vegetable or fruit-drying establishment the results are obtained by heated air. A hardened layer is apt to form on the surface, the withdrawal of moisture is not complete enough and this spoils the product. The use of a partial vacuum and regulated heat promotes an entirely different group of actions. The moisture travels freely from the deepest recesses, and the drying is general instead of superficial. At the Columbia University experimental plant, Professor McKee and Dr. Frankel showed that the system was admirably suited to the dehydration of fish. We read:

> "Oysters and clams lent themselves in a very satisfactory way to desiccation by this process. It is said that the dried oysters after soaking could be fried without fear of ptomaine poisoning or any other deleterious infection. Similarly, the clams could be used for chowders, broth, etc., to the delight of the palate.
>
> "The general objection to dried vegetables is a noticeable "flatness" when ready to serve. The temperatures employed precook the green stuffs; and the final cooking produces a condition characteristic of a dinner that has been kept too long and then reheated.



WHEN THE NEW ARC IS SUBSTITUTED FOR THE BATTERY THE LIGHT IS GREATER.

> The hot-air system is apt to destroy those indescribable and invisible essential constituents, vitamins.
>
> "Guinea-pigs when fed dehydrated vegetables of the usual kind lost in weight, developed mange, their coats suffered, and they became manifestly sickly and sluggish. On the other hand, when given similar vegetables dried by the so-called 'Harriman process,' the guinea-pigs remained sleek, fat, and frisky—evidencing their animal vitality in every way. The mangy guinea-pigs were soon restored to health by changing to the latter diet.
>
> "This means that vegetables desiccated by the low-temperature-vacuum method will serve substantially the same purpose as fresh green stuffs both in maintaining normal physical well-being and in preventing the development of scurvy and kindred diseases due to malnutrition.
>
> "Dried fruits and vegetables frequently become discolored by reason of oxidation. This is especially noticeable in potatoes, apples, etc. The new process, through the agency of the vacuum pump, brings about the prompt withdrawal of oxygen from the oven chamber, and in this way minimizes any oxidizing action."

To sum up the advantages of the low-temperature-vacuum system of dehydration, the following points are emphasized by the New York scientists concerned:

> "1. More economical operation. Only one-fourth of the fuel required.
>
> "2. Shorter time needed, hence permitting products sensitive to spoilage to be handled.
>
> "3. Applicability to such products as meat and fish.
>
> "4. Chemical changes minimized, *e.g.*, fats not made rancid, etc.
>
> "5. In general, a more satisfactory character of product; and in case of fruits sulfur dioxid need not be used to retain original color.
>
> "Without further elaboration, it should be self-evident that the low-temperature process promises an economic revolution. It will make it feasible, if plants are suitably located in the centers of producing areas, to conserve enormous quantities of foodstuffs which the farmer can not now dispose of. The reader should remember that fresh produce promptly dried retains the characteristic flavor of that freshness—something that is all too often lost by reason of transportational delays between the farm and the table."

WHEN THE HERO LIGHTS A MATCH

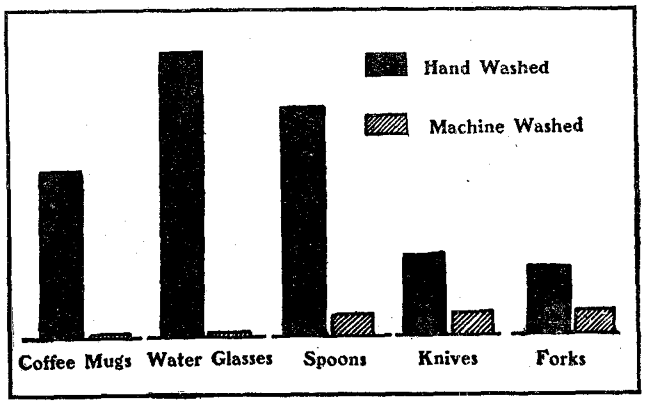
THE MOVIE ACTOR'S MATCH, when he lights a cigaret, as he frequently does, gives forth a glare that momentarily illumines his face, bringing out to advantage his clear-cut features and his glittering eye. If you have given thought to the matter it must have puzzled you that the mere sputter of a match could produce such effects on the sensitized film. It doesn't. What really happens is a secret, given away casually by *The Photoplay Magazine* (New York):

> "You have known many stars, but here is one destined to cause a baby revolution in film-production, to shine far more brightly than many stars longer established, but not nearly so brilliant. This new twinkler began to illuminate film circles very recently. Her name is Miss B. Arc.
>
> "Reve Houck, of the Thomas H. Ince studios—he is chief electrician out there—discovered her.
>
> "She is not—do not mistake us—any ordinary battery flash-light. She is a baby arc, said to be the smallest automatic light ever turned on in a studio, but she has 1,000 candle-power. Houck is her inventor, and he has been working for five years to get the sort of light he wanted. He says he has it now, and it solves all the vexatious problems of registering on the screen the different kinds of illumination.
>
> "For, you know, when the actor strikes a match in the dark, it does not register more of a gleam on the screen than a firefly in the middle of a honeysuckle vine. It is the same with lamps, candles, and firelight. So it happens that every time any one lights a match or a lamp or flashes a flash-light in the film various lighting devices have to be used to stimulate and strengthen the feeble glow of the original illumination. Houck has perfected five different types of his baby arc, all operating on the same basis. The match substitute is the tiniest, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and four and a half inches long. The actor can conceal it in the palm of his hand while the connecting wires extend up his sleeve and down his trousers leg. When he lights his match he presses the button of his baby arc, and you can even see the little mole on his nose. . . . When Bull the burglar uses his flash-light it is with deadly effect—the safe of the millionaire is sure to be rifled, the lovely governess is certain to be suspected, and the plot spins merrily on—for Miss B. Arc is gleaming. What, in fact, would films be without her?"

THE DISHWASHING MACHINE AS A GERM-KILLER

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION is finding that dishes washed by machine are comparatively germ-free, while those washed by hand are full of germs. Specifically, a hand-washed cup or glass may contain thirty to fifty times as many bacteria as the same utensils when machine-washed. Of course, none of these organisms may be disease germs, but then, again, part of them may be. Results to prove the thesis stated above have already been quoted in these columns. We now present a striking graphic chart, given by Roy S. Dearstyne, of the Charlotte, N. C., Health Department, in an article he contributes to *The American Journal of Public Health* (Concord, N. H.). It is becoming more and more evident, Mr. Dearstyne thinks, that carelessly washed dishes and utensils in eating-places and at soda-fountains are potential disseminators of infection. He goes on:

"One of the most potent sources of danger from the standpoint of sanitation in restaurant inspection is the matter of cleaning and handling dishes and utensils in public eating-places. Many cities have stringent regulations regarding the handling of restaurant utensils, but the fact remains that despite the most elaborate system of inspection, such places are for the greater part of the time 'running under their own head,' and are placing before the public utensils of questionable cleanliness and sterility. That such a condition is a factor in the spread of infectious diseases can hardly be questioned.



A STRIKING CONTRAST.

"A graphic representation of the average relative difference in bacterial count between machine- and hand-washed dishes, from a numerical standpoint."

"The following work was done during the early spring and summer of 1919 while the writer was connected with the Health Department of a city in Virginia, and was the outcome of a question of the relative safety of various methods of dish-cleaning used in eating-places in that city. Unfortunately, only one eating-house was available which had a thoroughly modern mechanical dishwasher, and whose proprietor utilized proper precautions in using it. The rest of the places represented every phase of the old system of washing in hot water, and drying with a towel, from the worst to the best, and included various degrees of temperature, soapiness, and cleanliness which the respective proprietors considered adequate and necessary.

"In the following tabulations, restaurants 1 and 2 were Greek lunches, kept in a fairly clean condition. Number 3 was a negro lunch-room, in which the dishes were washed in a dish-pan, probably representing as bad a condition as could be found. Number 4 was a new, up-to-date lunch-room, lacking only the electric dishwasher. Number 5 was an ordinary lunch with the usual conditions prevailing. Number 6 was, as noted, equipped with a thoroughly modern electric dishwasher, and the proprietor took pride in the condition of his glassware and utensils. All of the places, with the exception of Number 3, had an adequate supply of boiling water, but it is questionable whether it was used at all times.

BACTERIAL COUNT

Utensils	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	**6*
Coffee mugs	26,000	100,000	290,000	160,000	130,000	3,700
Water-glasses	23,000	130,000	120,000	33,000	No test	1,700
Spoons	3,400	8,200	70,000	13,000	17,000	2,000
Knives	1,500	20,000	No test	6,400	2,700	1,800
Forks	1,500	11,000	3,200	2,600	7,600	1,600

* Machine washed.

"Chart 1 is a graphic representation of the average relative difference in bacterial count between machine- and hand-washed dishes, from a numerical standpoint.

"Little work has actually been done on the question as to whether or not there is danger of disease transmission through restaurant utensils. Many opinions have been exprest, however, and the consensus of these opinions seems to indicate that there is a real danger, especially in the transmission of certain respiratory throat and skin diseases.

"1. It is certain that in most restaurants and other public eating-places too little attention is paid to washing, drying, and handling dishes and utensils.

"2. The value of the machine dishwasher over the old system of hand-washing as determined by the numerical bacteria growth on utensils can be seen from the above tabulations."

ANOTHER GERMAN MONOPOLY BROKEN

GERMANY'S GRIP on the rare sugar industry is reported broken. According to *Drug and Chemical Markets* (New York), several American manufacturers are now able to produce those costly sweets used in the detection of disease germs. At the outbreak of the European War the group of rare sugars used in our laboratories was manufactured in Germany. The Teutons had such a hold on the processes that they were able at any time to destroy competition. Says the paper named above:

"One of these sugars is of exceptional value in the detection of typhoid, as the organisms of that disease are so fond of it that they naturally select it and so multiply upon it that their presence can readily be detected. The military hospitals of the United States called upon members of the American Chemical Society to cooperate in the making of rare bacteriological sugars for typhoid work and, according to a bulletin issued by the Society, these efforts soon proved successful. Other rare sugars are used as guides in the detection of cholera germs.

"Bacteriological or rare sugars require the utmost care in handling, for the presence of any impurities or of another kind of sugar renders them unfit for the precise purposes for which they are intended. This elaborate care is responsible for the seemingly enormous prices at which rare sugars are listed. High as these costs may appear they are said to yield only nominal profits to the manufacturers. The most expensive rare sugar quoted in the catalog is dulcitol, for which $375 a pound is asked. Mannose is worth $140 a pound.

"Another sugar is mannite, derived from manna, that nutritive gum with which the Bible tells us the Children of Israel were miraculously fed during their wanderings in the Wilderness. Manna is secreted from a tree and forms in thin scales, which at certain times and under unusual weather conditions may be blown high into the air by the wind and then deposited upon the ground. The Biblical narrative recounts that the Hebrews found the bread from heaven lying upon the earth in the early hours of the morn. As manna has a delicate and delicious taste which resembles that of a sweet wafer, it is not so good when long exposed to the air—as is also told in Holy Writ.

"Xylose, held at $120 a pound, is made from the lowly corn cob. Inulin is derived from the bulbs of the dahlia, but can be obtained at only certain seasons of the year. Other rare sugars are: aribinose, for which $100 a pound is asked; levulose, an $80 a pound product; and raffinose, for which the manufacturing chemist receives $75 a pound. Only small quantities of these sugars are employed at a time in the laboratory, so they are usually sold in twenty-five-gram bottles, or by the ounce. An ounce of some of them would last even a busy bacteriologist a year."

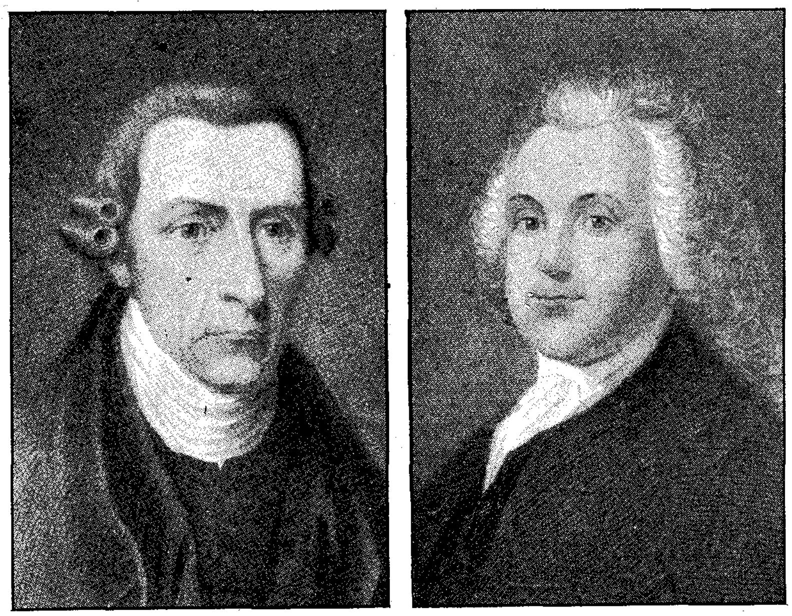
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 75

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE FAMOUS REJECTED IN THE LIGHT OF THE ELECTED

IF MEN OF THE PAST depended for fame on their recognition by the hall on the hill there would be many diminished heads. Fortunately, to award fame in one place is not to withdraw it in others, tho the ardent champion of some of the overlooked ones will always view elections to the Hall of Fame in that light. Nobody objects to Mark Twain coming into his own at the first possible moment—ten years from the time of his death. But Roger Williams died in 1683, and one commentator on his choice, which we shall quote, wonders if time alone renders innoxious the example of this radical. Patrick Henry, another choice, puzzles the radical mind which marvels how he comes into this gallery. A whole row of reproachful women are conjured up to wonder why their claims are set aside in favor of the one chosen, tho as the New York *Herald* observes, "Alice Freeman Palmer was a figure of strength in the earlier days of higher education of women." "It is easy to find fault with lists of the departed great," it concludes, "but it will not be denied that the latest names selected for the Hall of Fame are those of persons whose lives are worthy of serious study." *The World*, less complacent, observes that, as has happened before, "the election of a new group of American worthies to the Hall of Fame at the University of New York arouses, perhaps, a keener interest as to those rejected." Running over the list with tolerant comment, it says:



PATRICK HENRY. ROGER WILLIAMS.

TWO LIBERALS CROWNED WITH FAME.

"Patrick Henry, Mark Twain, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens are voted in, and there is little doubt that a popular referendum would indorse the selection. Roger Williams, advocate of religious liberty and founder of Rhode Island, is included, tho William Penn is left out. James Buchanan Eads, bridge-builder and constructor of the Mississippi jetties, and William Thomas Green Morton, discoverer of anesthesia, are the other successful male candidates, chosen from a list of 177. Alice Freeman Palmer, educator and president of Wellesley College, receives the sole honor of representing her sex, in preference to Susan B. Anthony, Martha Washington, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other women candidates.

"No doubt to narrow the final choice down to seven in so illustrious a field of nominees is difficult, and there is no question of the competence of the electors, consisting as they do of college presidents, professors, authors, public officials, and men and women of affairs. Yet a less learned electorate may wonder why John Paul Jones, Walt Whitman, Gen. Phil Sheridan, and Grover Cleveland were rejected. And is there no place in this gallery for Edwin Booth, for Whistler, or even for Pocahontas?

"What is fame? of course, is a variable question on which the man of the street and the professor in the classroom may differ radically. And to attempt to codify it and make it conform to rules necessarily accentuates differences of opinion. As regards the selection of names for the Hall of Fame, perhaps a democratization of the electorate might help in harmonizing such differences of view."

Perhaps the presence of America's chief humorist leads the New York *Nation* to use some of its jocular weapons in calling the choice a "haul of fame." It, too, shows its complacency over most of the choices made:

"Of twenty-seven women but one is selected for this particular eminence: Alice Freeman Palmer. Hardly ever before has a choice been made by the electorate of the Hall of Fame to which fewer exceptions could be taken. Mrs. Palmer deserves fame, for she had greatness. If Morton, the discoverer of ether, should not be famous, few benefactors of mankind have any right to be. Eads and Saint-Gaudens in their different ways were both geniuses. It is pleasant to find Mark Twain in this new list—the first of our humorists to attract such recognition."

Not missing the trick fairly thrown upon the table seemingly for its particular benefit, *The Nation* pounces upon Roger Williams and Patrick Henry and wonders what they are doing in this company:

"Did not Williams lift up his voice against the anointed heads of Massachusetts; and did he not contend with them on points of doctrine and government until they could no longer endure him; and did they not threaten to send him back to England till he slipt out and set up his own plantation in Rhode Island, where—so bitter was his radicalism—he even refused to persecute the Quakers and engaged in only literary controversies with them? And Patrick Henry, of all Americans! He incited to revolution if ever a man did. And not only was he a rebel against the distant king in England, but he was remarkably shaky as regards the gentry and the old régime in Virginia, snubbing the rich planters and championing the rights of the Dissenters. Both Williams and Henry, as it turned out, were on the winning side in their controversies, and perhaps some of the harshest feeling about them has died down. But we can not believe that any red-blooded American will make allowances for that. These men stood up against the laws of their country; they desired to change them; they were willing to make a row about it.

"Or is there something in the effect of time that makes radicalism harmless as time passes? Roger Williams was a radical in the seventeenth century, Patrick Henry in the eighteenth. But in the twentieth century it is different. For that matter the nineteenth is still not quite safe. There are the names of Walt Whitman and John Brown and Susan B. Anthony, among others, on the list of candidates for the Hall of Fame who got some votes but not enough for election. If Whitman is not a

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MARK TWAIN. MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER. AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS.

HUMORIST, EDUCATOR, AND SCULPTOR.

Mark Twain enters the Hall of Fame as soon as the ten-year rule permits; Mrs. Palmer is accorded the right, tho other women may seem to have a prior claim; Saint-Gaudens is without protest.

great seer and poet, no American is; but his metrical innovations have never been forgiven him. John Brown marched with all the armies in Europe during the late war, but he fought in a controverted cause, and agreement as to him is still impossible. The recent victory of woman suffrage might reasonably have assigned Susan B. Anthony to the winners, and so to the deservers of fame; but there are still antisuffragists abroad. Long after great men and women have survived their own antagonists the spiritual and intellectual sons and daughters of their antagonists live on and in various fashions temper the fame which naturally seeks the great. Not even three hundred years, however, seem to have been enough to win a place in the Hall of Fame for that early American here known as Pocahontas Rolfe—now in the Elysian Fields doubtless consoled for her exclusion by the kindly words of Eve Adam and Cleopatra Cæsar."

LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY

"A PROTEST against the nebulous chaos of the latest poetic literature and the intellectual degeneration that has produced it," such is declared to be the essence of the verse as well as the life of Louise Imogen Guiney, who, tho an American, died recently in Wales. Boston was her birthplace, and this city now voices its regret over her loss; but, says "I. E. C." in the Boston *Transcript*, "its workers in the field of letters will at least rejoice that in her scholarly Oxford she found 'honor at eventide.'" Oxford has been her home for many years past, and there she followed scholarly pursuits in place of paying tribute to the poetic muse of her earlier choice. She "lacked but the spur of personal ambition to raise her to the highest rank," says the *Transcript* writer, continuing:

"At an early age she produced verse of a gemlike quality that won the admiration of all. There was, indeed, in her early poetry the promise of the urge and crush of genius as well as of the mastery and fine choice of words which mark the true creative poet. Her work, tho sometimes possessing the quality which critics call preciosity, was by no means without inspiration. What nobler avowal could a young poet make, on the threshold of the world, than this knightly aspiration:

Spirits of old that bore me,
  And set me, meek of mind,
Between great dreams before me
  And deeds as great behind;
Knowing humanity my star
  As first abroad I ride,
Shall help me wear, with every scar,
  Honor at eventide.

Let claws of lightning clutch me
  From summer's groaning cloud,
Or ever malice touch me,
  And glory make me proud—
Oh, give my youth, my faith, my sword
  Choice of my heart's desire:
A short life in the saddle, Lord!
  Not long life by the fire.

"But as a balance-wheel for the poet's urge, there was always in Miss Guiney's case the weight of the scholar's erudition and the restraint of a kind of temperamental quietness that made her prefer a few cultivated friends, and the loved companionship of dogs and of fields and woods and flowers, to the prizes or the passions of the world. In her tastes, tho never in the world's pretense, she was an aristocrat. She early passed under the influence of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose perfectness of art possibly restrained her from a freer expression on her own part; there is such a thing, in the literary mind, as being stopt from doing a great thing because one is so completely under the spell of the way some master has done the like. The last part of Miss Guiney's life was passed in a sort of conventual scholarly seclusion, chiefly at Oxford. Separated from the inspiration of her native scenes, she devoted herself largely to learned research. Her study of the life and work of Henry Vaughn has attracted wide admiration in England, and it is understood that her death was hastened by her keen concentration on a scholarly work, which happily was fully completed, that may be regarded as her *magnum opus* of scholarly research and criticism. No pearl of critical scholarship could compensate for the loss of the gleaming verse which she might have written but for this prepossession. Yet as the matter stands Louise Guiney is to be credited with many poetic masterpieces, such as 'The Wild Ride,' 'The Kings,' 'Tryste Noel,' 'I Try to Knead and Spin,' and others, which already have their honorable place in every anthology and will become and remain classic in our literature. The echoing refrain of 'The Wild Ride' will never leave the soul, when once in it:

I hear in my heart, I hear in its ominous pulses
All day, on the road, the hoofs of invisible horses,
All night, from their stalls, the importunate pawing and neighing.

It is a superb criticism of life:

A dipping of plumes, a tear, a shake of the bridle,
A passing salute to this world and her pitiful beauty:
We hurry with never a word in the track of our fathers.

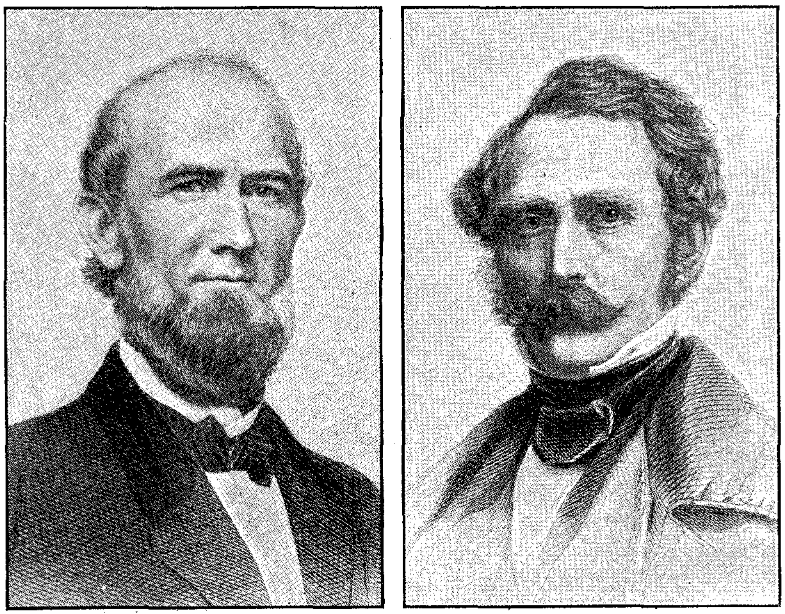
The Worcester *Gazette* publishes an appreciation from the pen of the Rev. Michael Earls, S.J., of Holy Cross College. The message which her excellent artistry conveyed, he says, "is born of the high places." It is one to be learned by heart:

"She is, I had almost said, preeminently the poet of chivalrous character. Aubrey de Vere walks with her in his sonnets of joyous stoicism: joyous, I say, because Matthew Arnold's stoicism is depressing. And to the mere negative qualities of stoic character—the *ne quid nimis* of joy or sorrow—Miss Guiney adds the Christian note which has its inspiration in heroic asceticism.

"Here are some of her 'Talismanic' lines:

Take Temperance to thy breast,
While yet is the hour of choosing,
As arbitress exquisite
Of all that shall thee betide:
For better than fortune's best
Is mastery in the using,
And sweeter than anything sweet
The art to lay it aside.

"Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius might have spelled out that philosophy; but Miss Guiney is heir to higher truths than mere natural philosophy. Witness this to 'The Great High God':



JAMES B. EADS. WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON.

ENGINEER AND SCIENTIST IN HALL OF FAME.

All else for use, one only for desire;
Thanksgiving for the good, but thirst for Thee:
Up from the best, whereof no man need tire,
Impel Thou me.

Delight is menace, if Thou brood not by,
Power a quicksand, Fame a gathering jeer.
Oft as the morn (tho none on earth deny
These three are dear).

Wash me of them, that I may be renewed,
Nor wall in clay mine agonies and joys:
O close my hand upon Beatitude!
Not on her toys.

"Over the collection of what she considered her best work, Miss Guiney set the title, 'Happy Ending.' A worthy title indeed, for tho during the past ten years her friends looked for a continuance of her former achievements, it was rarely they found more than a short critique with the familiar initials, 'L. I. G.' For souvenirs, however, the world has a 'Happy Ending'; it would have the Academy's laurels, if we had a discerning Forty for the court. Out of that precious volume, it would be futile to attempt to quote; every page would leap to its honor. And if we had space for a full statement about Miss Guiney's affiliations with Worcester, our Worcesteriana would be enriched. Upon the shelves of the Holy Cross library many books bear her book-plate: 'Given as a keepsake to her father's dear school.' Colonel Guiney, of the old Ninth in the Civil War, and alumnus of Holy Cross, was an inspiration to his gifted daughter's muse. The ideal of chivalry, as the great soldier manifests it, was the theme of many of her best songs. . . . . . .

"Finally, in this inadequate note about this gifted child of song, let us observe that, if her passing from the world which her life and work have honored to a heaven of reward occurred in 'the melancholy time of year,' she had found a prayer for such a season, as in her 'Winter Boughs.'

O ye forgetting and outliving boughs,
With not a plume, gay in the jousts before,
Left for the Archer! So, in evening's eyes,
So stilled, so lifted, let your lover die,
Set in the upper calm no voices rouse,
Stript, meek, withdrawn, against the heavenly door.

THE UNCRITICIZED ART OF ACTING

WHEN THE WHOLE ART OF ACTING reduces itself to an effort to be John Barrymore it is time to take the art in hand. Actors are, perhaps, not so much to blame for the decadence of their art as the public and the critics, who know too little of the matter to keep them up to the highest standard of their profession. The play and the production have absorbed the attention of the theater reviewers. The playwright and the scene-painter may be grateful for this, but the art of the theater grows lopsided. It is a long day since an actor was made or unmade by the critic. No instruction is offered, because the critic has none to offer. In current criticism of acting what we get, says Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn, is the "impression made by a commanding personality rather than the record of an artistic achievement." Lesser actors "are dismissed without a word of interpretation or instruction." A début at the Comédie-Française, for example, was an event of importance to the critic, for he saw there the newcomer who was to carry on the torch. To-day with a newcomer "nothing in their work is clearly defined or accurately understood by the criticism they receive, and little is left them but to defy their censors and to blunder on." Mr. Lewisohn, in pointing out these defects in *The Nation* (New York), ventures to plead that even "actors deserve helpfulness and close understanding. Their artistic life is precarious and transitory. An approach to perfection before middle life is their one hope." The actor's art, as Mr. Lewisohn maintains, however difficult to practise, is not difficult to understand. He argues:

"The actor's intelligence must grasp the poet's intention and his imagination lend it the concreteness of life. But his imaginative activity must always be the servant of what he has observed in himself and others. Nature must be his teacher and his norm. He has never, to be sure, seen a *Hamlet* or an *Iago*, an *Osvald* or a *Henschel.* But he has seen men in spiritual perplexity, sardonic mirth, bleak despair, and dumb confusion. Having built up the concrete projection of a character from his imaginative observation, he must, with that personal plasticity which alone justifies his calling, melt into the being which the poet and he have combined to fashion, and speak and act and live outward from within that being's very soul. His faults may, therefore, be referred to a failure in one of the three basic elements of his art—intelligence, imaginative observation, plastic expression. Or else he may, yielding to a frequent temptation of powerful or peculiar personalities, abandon the art he is well fitted to practise and depend on a continuous display of his own self under this or that borrowed name.

"The commonest fault of our actors to-day is a failure in the second element of their art. Their eyes are turned upon the theater, upon some vivid personality of the stage, upon their careers and persons, upon anything except nature and its spontaneous expression amid the varying moods of life. They are not unskilful in portraying sharp moments of passionate excitement. There are few actresses who can not weep convincingly. They have all wept and, like many modern people, involuntarily watched the adequate expression of their grief. But in the level passages of a play, in attempting to depict the life from which the passions arise, these very actresses will be of an insufferable and vulgar artificiality. They have never taken the trouble to observe themselves or others at common tasks or in quiet hours; they have no ear or eye for the kind of speech and gesture by which the subdued but important business of nine-tenths of life is carried on. They disdain nature and, rather than observe it, transfer to their private behavior the metallic graces of the stage, mouthing and languishing at home and abroad. On the stage they are passable or even eloquent when the situation is tense. But they say 'good morning' or lay the cloth for breakfast with the air of pinchbeck princesses in disguise. The men are more aware of the texture of common existence. But instead of observing nature, they substitute personal mannerisms that are realistic enough but wear thin by constant and wearying repetition in play after play. Mr. Sidney Toler has a quaint glance and Mr. Wallace Eddinger an amusing aspect of hurt innocence. But since neither one has observed life, his mannerism has become a mere trick and his art an exhibition of that single possession. The personal mannerisms of Mr. Dudley Digges can not be studied from the stalls. When we see him we lose him and dwell solely with the excellence and truth of what he has created."

The ambition of the average American actor, according to this critic, is "not to interpret drama or create character, but to be John Barrymore." Even Mr. Barrymore, in his representations of *Fédva* in "Redemption," as *Gianino* in "The Jest," and as *Richard III.*, is charged with playing "but variations upon the theme of himself."

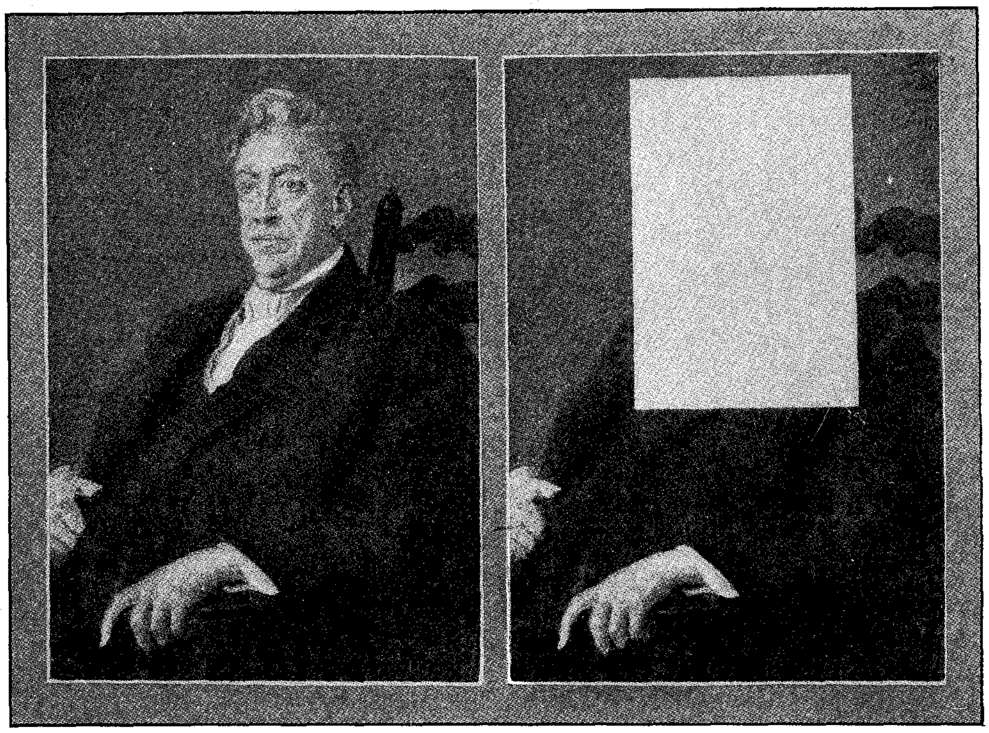
WHO OWNS A WORK OF ART?

Whistler never admitted that money could buy a picture. It merely entitled a man to a certain custodianship. The question has come up again in relation to the singular act of Lord Leverhulme in cutting down or cutting out his own portrait from a canvas produced by Augustus John. The insult added to the injury seems to have been the return to the artist of the superfluous periphery representing part of the sitter's trunk, shoulders, arms, hands, and thighs. But this is explained as the act of an irresponsible servant. The case which caused the controversy between Whistler and the husband of Lady Eden had not even this mitigating act of courtesy to atone. The portrait which Whistler had painted of Lady Eden proved unsatisfactory to her husband and he put it in the fire, of course sending Whistler his check. When challenged he protested his right to deal with his own property as he chose. Likewise Lord Leverhulme, who is reported to have explained that "he cut the head of the portrait out with the intention of putting it in a safe after he had found that there was not room in the safe for the whole canvas without the frame. . . . In another letter he asked Mr. John to dine with him."

The case is one, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "in which all the legal right is on one side and all the moral right on the other." Mr. John's right is, also, as *The Guardian* finds, helped out by the very order of nature:

"It was one of the profound observations of Scott's *Dugald Dalgetty* that even the brute creation are found to be incensed against those 'who intromit with their offspring'; much more so old a taker of his own part as Mr. John, whose hand has been red in the foray from the days when he first knocked all of a heap, as the French say, the burgesses of Liverpool to the time when, as a major, he defeated the whole British Army on the question of shaving off his beard. Mr. John might possibly have done best merely to send Lord Leverhulme a post-card with 'Diamond, Diamond, thou little knowest what mischief thou hast done,' or some such amenity, on it. But who, as *Macbeth* says, can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious, all in a moment? So he seems to have written much as the rest of us, who are not gifted, would have done in like case. And Lord Leverhulme, under the stimulus of this letter, seems to have answered much as the rest of us would do, too. Had he not bought the picture? Shall he not do what he likes with his own?"

When such questions are asked it is usually hard to find partizans for the mere money argument. "The bottom fact of the case is," declares *The Guardian*, "that there is something in a work of art which, in the higher equity as distinct from law, you can not buy." Arguing further:



PORTRAIT OF LORD LEVERHULME,
As painted by Augustus John.

THE PORTRAIT AFTER CUTTING,
As Mr. John got it back.

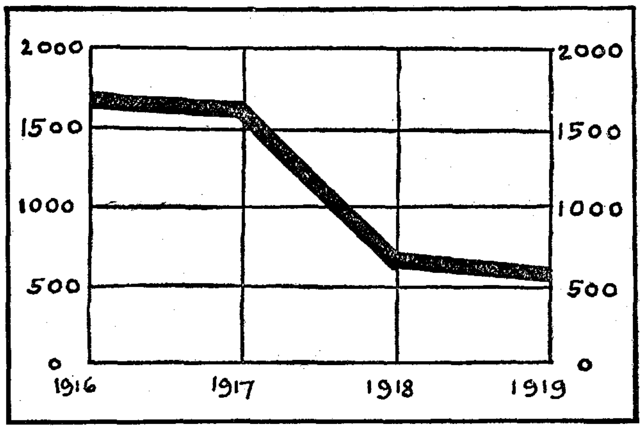
A WORK OF ART AS TRIMMED BY THE SITTER.

"Suppose Mr. John, for the sake of argument, as great a painter as his most ardent admirers believe; that is, a peer to Velasquez and Rembrandt. Suppose, too, this portrait of Lord Leverhulme to have been his masterpiece, the work on which the exact measure of his fame a hundred years hence would most depend. Whatever the law may allow, or courts award, the common fairness of mankind can not assent to the doctrine that one man may rightfully use his own rights of property in such a way as to silence or interrupt another in making so critical an appeal to posterity for recognition of his genius. The right to put up this appeal comes too near to those other fundamental personal rights the infringement of which is the essence of slavery. The position of a painter or sculptor, in respect of reputation, is in one way precarious. His works usually go right out of his hands. Even to see them he must go to other men's houses. A poet can at least keep a couple of his poems; even an etcher can keep a print of each of this plates. A portrait painter is, legally, as utterly dispossest of his own work as a greengrocer is of his potatoes. And yet every one's perception tells him that these canvases, in which a rare mind has lodged so much of itself, are not as the potatoes are. They may be sold, but they should not be sold into utter servitude; they ought, in their new ownership, to enjoy undiminished their right to express the force that gave them birth; and in taking legal ownership of works of art a man should put it straight to himself that he is accepting the position of guardian, in some measure, to another man's reputation and that, in some little degree, his ownership partakes of the nature of a foster-parent's ownership of an adopted child."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PROHIBITION RESULTS IN ONE CITY

THE PRECISE EFFECT of the passing of John Barleycorn on the average American community is a matter of wide and increasing public interest, and an investigation conducted by *The Survey* (New York), at the instance of Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court—the first considered and elaborate effort of its kind yet attempted—deserves, therefore, close attention. In Grand Rapids, where the study was made, investigators heard a well-nigh unanimous approval of prohibition. Here, it is reported, the extinction of the liquor traffic has brought the manifold blessings of increased bank-savings in the place of barroom wastage; dance-halls, once productive of immorality, have been turned into factories, shops, and educational centers; health and recreation have become matters of first importance; civic improvement goes hand in hand with charity and increased church attendance; the jail and county hospital are practically empty, and to women who had known only a vacant purse has come at last a "heaven on earth." These, in brief, are the findings of the research made by Winthrop D. Lane, of the New York *Evening Post*, formerly an associate editor of *The Survey*, and Bruno Lasker, an associate editor of the same magazine. Mr. Justice Brandeis wrote some time ago to the editors of the magazine that "we shall soon have had a year of freedom from what have been regarded as the main causes of misery—unemployment, low wages, and drink," and asked: "What have been the gains from this first year of freedom? What further gain may be expected from the elimination of these causes, and what else must be done to make this a livable world?" The editors of *The Survey* explain that Grand Rapids, a city of 138,000 population, was chosen for the study because it is "a city in which prohibition has been in effect long enough to show results; where there was a variety of industrial employment; where the recent 'steady-work' period had not been affected by strikes; and where wages and living conditions 'reflected a broad belt of American life.'" It may be objected, the investigators readily admit, that it is difficult to determine what results are to be attributed to prohibition and what to prosperity due to higher wages. But they find their answer in the words of a woman who said: "I don't know what difference it would make what wages men got if the saloons were still open. They'd drink up all they earned." This view was found to be wide-spread. "Prohibition insured some of the benefit of higher wages by closing one avenue of wasteful expenditure."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Survey," New York.

"DRY" LAWS MEAN EMPTY PRISON CELLS—
At least in Grand Rapids, where the jail population has decreased about two-thirds, as shown by the heavy black line.

Grand Rapids went dry at midnight, April 30, 1918, and since then there is said to have been a steady decrease in crime and a general moral and material improvement. A glance at recorded crimes shows a "reduction of 54 per cent. in the first year of prohibition from the average of the two years immediately preceding and of 45 per cent. in the second year. The average reduction for the two years of prohibition was 49.8 per cent. In other words, the amount of crime was almost cut in two. . . . In April, 1918—the month before prohibition—there were 138 cases of intoxication in the police court; in May—the first month thereafter—9." Before prohibition there were 160 saloons, and forty or fifty halls were permitted to sell liquor under club license. Much immorality was bred in these halls, and when they were closed "a great sigh of relief seems literally to have gone up." To-day several of the halls are tobacco-factories. One has been leased by a furniture-factory; one is occupied by a tea-store, and several soon are to be used by the Knights of Columbus as educational and recreational centers. Where lately were saloons are now billiard-rooms, restaurants, stores, and branch banks. It will be of special interest to social workers to learn that "desertion shows a reduction from 33 during the two years before prohibition to 14 during the two years after; non-support from 82 to 53." Moreover, "the jail has been all but empty a number of times since prohibition went into effect. From 1909 to 1913 the smallest number of prisoners in the jail at any one time was 66, the largest, 106. The records for 1919 and the first six months of 1920 show that the smallest number during that period was 9, the largest 38. For weeks there were never more than 20." As one of the consequences of prohibition the police force has been reduced 40 per cent. "I tell you, m' boy, prohibition is a wonderful thing," said Chief of Police Albert A. Carroll, who in early life was a bartender. "There's lots of families in town that are better off than they ever were before. Take a man like Jim Dart (a fictitious name). Jim was the worst kind of an old soak, never had a cent, and now he's got $800 in the bank. High wages alone can't do that. Most of these fellows would spend their money on booze, if they could get it, no matter what their wages were." But to the women whose husbands "soaked" their all in booze, prohibition meant "heaven on earth." Like a high light stands out the story of one woman who bears witness to a common experience. Tho they have been married many years, she and her husband date their wedded life from the day prohibition went into effect. "You bet everything is different," she is quoted. "When folks ask me how long I've been married I tell them three years—the other years are bygones, just as if they hadn't been. And now we go out together, and we got our debts nearly paid—in two more pay-days we'll be even with the world, and we haven't been that before in our lives." And there was her husband's brother, who a month after prohibition went out with his wife "for the first time in twelve years. Holidays used to be the times they piped up. You bet his wife says life is different now."

Prohibition as well as better wages and plenty of employment, the investigators found, has helped business. People are meeting their obligations more promptly. In the words of an insurance agent, "there is no doubt that insurance is being purchased more freely now on account of increased prosperity and of prohibition."

Pawnshop transactions have been reduced by 33 per cent., and "that prohibition has led directly to more and larger savings accounts in the banks of Grand Rapids is the testimony of several bankers." The first 3,600 accounts started with one of the banks which opened just prior to prohibition averaged only $11, whereas the first accounts started with one of the banks which opened after prohibition averaged $230. "One banker specified 'mechanics who drank heavily,' the 'sporting' element, and waitresses as among those who have accounts in banks." As to the effect of prohibition on workers in the factories and shops, the investigators "found a general agreement among employers that the good effects of prohibition were distinctly noticeable." Now "Mondays are no longer blue or black. Absenteeism because of 'severe headaches' has decreased; industrial accidents likewise." It seems true that "when men don't drink they think, and "Philip, sober, has begun to realize that some men are worth more than others; to take a livelier interest in shop concerns, to express himself more freely and intelligently on the processes of which his work is a part." But the change has "also made for restlessness, especially among the younger workers, and in some cases it has slackened effort and swelled the labor turnover. Faced with the necessity of retaining experienced employees, manufacturers are coming to study more closely the conditions of work and human relationships within the factory."

An unquestioned growth is noticed in the popularity of outdoor sports, and fishing is so popular that "the golden age of the angler seems to have returned." People "pay more attention to their health now than they did even three or four years ago. They call physicians more readily and pay their bills both more promptly and with less apparent displeasure at the amount." But "how much of this is due to prohibition and how much to education in hygiene, larger incomes, and other causes few doctors were ready to say." Contemporaneously with prohibition, and perhaps due also to the war and "to the psychology that brings people closer to their religious convictions during a time of stress and suffering," contributions to church and church attendance likewise showed an increase. But what has the passing of the bar meant to the fireside? The investigators answer:

WHERE WASTE GIVES WAY TO THRIFT.

"A flourishing savings-bank, drawing money from the same people who formerly spent their earnings in it for drink."

> "If the testimony of neighbors, friends, social workers, city officials, business men, ministers—in a word, of almost all of those with whom we came into contact—is worth anything, one can be fairly certain that in Grand Rapids prohibition has rehabilitated innumerable families and has joined many husbands and wives, many fathers and children, in new bonds of association and happiness."

NEED OF AN ABRIDGED BIBLE

BECAUSE of its "clumsy and inconvenient" form, and because of the fact that its material is not chronologically arranged, the need of a more compact and rearranged Bible is readily apparent, says *The Christian Century* (Disciples), and it suggests that for the average reader certain portions should be abridged. "The science of Biblical criticism is now sufficiently familiar, and its results sufficiently tested to permit an assured and satisfactory resetting of the various documents of the Bible." Some approaches in this direction have been made, we are told; "but it needs to be carried out to completion so that the next generation may be emancipated from the burden of confusion under which the books of Holy Scripture now rest." On the question of leaving out "a considerable amount of material which serves no useful purpose in the collection" we are told that—

FATHER'S PAY BUYS FOOD INSTEAD OF DRINK

In the nine Grand Rapids saloons which have become grocery-stores. This particular store was once a notorious road-house.

> "No one ever reads it, except the technical scholars, and it is a hindrance to popular knowledge of the volume. The major portion of the books of Numbers, Leviticus, Deuteronomy, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and Ezekiel, and much of the books of Exodus, Judges, Joshua, Proverbs, Lamentations, Daniel, Joel, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, and one or two portions of the New Testament could be left out with advantage.
>
> "One is thinking here not of the Bible of the scholars, which may well remain as it is, only with a better order of material. But the Bible for popular use ought to be abridged and simplified. No wonder complaint is made that it is an unread book. That it receives the attention now given it is remarkable, considering the unintelligible and cumbersome form in which it is presented. During the war great numbers of Bibles were given to the boys in service, most of the books bound in khaki. These little volumes were so small and the type so fine that there is reason to wonder if even a small fragment of them served any useful purpose. Careful inquiry in many of the camps suggested the doubt. The New Testaments served a wholly different and admirable purpose. They were compact, readable, and appreciated."

No sacredness attaches merely to the form or arrangement of the Bible, says this critic; and he points out that certain books were included and certain books left out as the result of human judgment as to their relative value. "This judgment has been vindicated to a large degree by later study." Moreover—

> "The Bible is not a book of magic or mysterious virtues. It is the record and library of the world's supreme religious experiences in the past. And every method that will give it access and meaning to the present generation is desirable. The impatient

and practical mind of our time can not be persuaded carefully to seek out the vital and saving truth of Holy Scripture and separate it from the less important, if not irrelevant, material. We need a Bible chronologically arranged and reduced to smaller dimensions by careful condensation."

HOW TO FILL THE COUNTRY CHURCH

IN THESE DAYS OF RURAL SURVEYS and plans for reorganizing rural churches, it is interesting to note in the farm and country press occasional reminders that country people, much like city people, are likely to be found in the pew on Sunday if there is the right man in the pulpit. The editor of *The Monroe County Appeal* in rural Missouri was asked not long ago to give free publicity to an appeal for more students in a theological seminary. He replied by declaring that the crying need is not for "more machine-made preachers," but for trained leaders who realize "that preaching is only an incidental part of a pastor's work." Unless the pastor is so trained and inspired that he can say on Monday morning, "Come on, folks, let's apply to Widow Smith's needs or Bill Simpson's worries or to our community's problems the religion I dispensed in Sunday's sermons," his preaching is not going to go very far, in the opinion of the Missouri editor. *Wallaces' Farmer* started a lively discussion about how a minister should preach to a congregation of farmers when it printed an editorial on "Preaching and Farming" as a reply to a country pastor who wrote asking the editor "to suggest a number of agricultural subjects on which I can preach a series of practical sermons of real interest to farmers." The Des Moines editor does not believe in the agricultural "sermon-lecture" and gives his reasons as follows:

> "The most successful country preachers we have known have been those who understand the work and life and manner of thinking country people and who are in thorough sympathy with them. Through this understanding and sympathy they have been able to connect up the lives of their people with Scriptural truth. But those ministers who simply try to post themselves on some particular agricultural subject and then preach a sermon on it usually disappoint themselves and their hearers as well.
>
> "If it is desirable to get up some lectures on agricultural subjects, then it seems to us wiser to deliver these at special gatherings on week-day evenings. There is no reason why the country church should not be used during the week in ways that may be helpful to the social and mental life of the community.
>
> "We suspect that when the average man goes to church on the Sabbath day, it is with the desire to get something that will contribute to his spiritual welfare and life rather than to the material; something which turns his thoughts away from the things of every-day life and toward matters in which he reasonably expects the preacher to be better informed than he himself. If the preacher through his knowledge of farm life enriches his sermons with agricultural illustrations, so much the better; but if he substitutes an agricultural lecture for a real Scriptural sermon, we doubt whether the effect will be what he hopes."

Heartfelt approval of this editorial comes from an Iowa farm-wife who writes in to say: "We believe that even worldly people crave spiritual food from the pulpit rather than agricultural lectures." And a country minister likewise finds the editorial exactly to his notion. Tho brought up on a farm and closely in touch with farming, this minister says he has "yet to preach a concretely agricultural sermon." In his opinion:

> "The farm specialist has a field. The gospel messenger has a field. When either undertakes to tell the other how to do his work, he is quite likely to display a lot of ignorance, and his own work is likely to suffer."

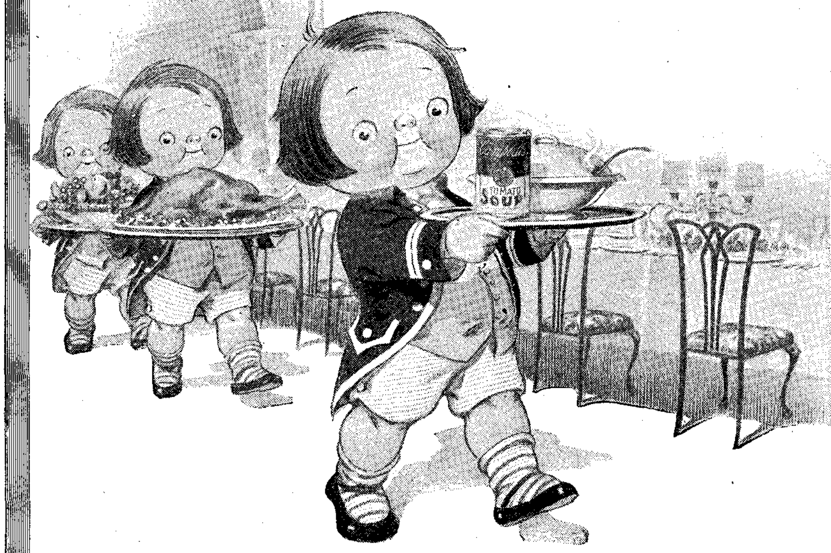
The union of small rural churches which is now called for in the name of efficiency meets with scorn from an Ohio correspondent of *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburgh). He thinks that in many cases union simply means that people will stop going to church altogether when their own church-home is broken up. This writer is convinced that the trouble with the country church lies in the pulpit, and he proceeds to tell farmers the kind of pastor they must have and how they can get him:

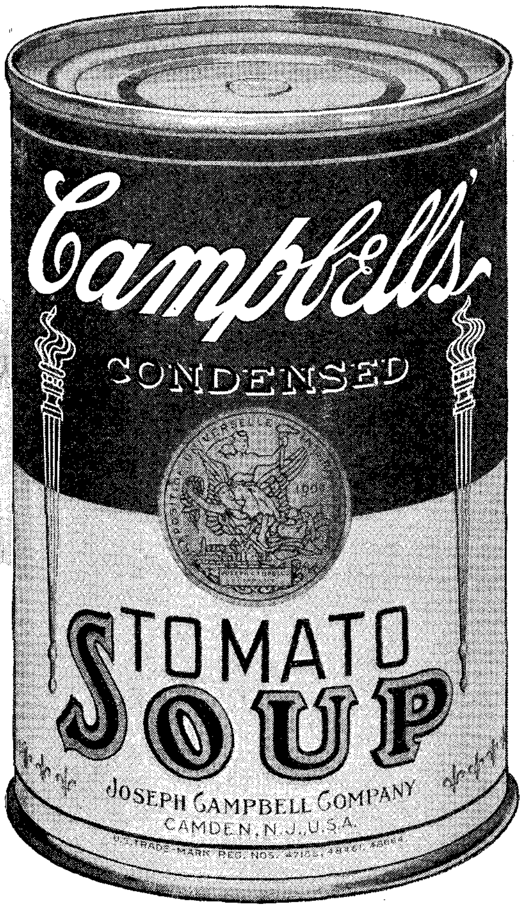
> "How many country pastors are paid a salary commensurate with the following specifications?—Understanding of practical farming. Leader in every line of thought. Ability to make the church the social center. Power to constrain the youth to attend Sabbath and week-day meetings. Able to make personal friends of the whole community and willing to feel themselves partly responsible for their methods of living. Skilful ball-player, tree-pruner, and able to be a wise leader of a farmer's club. A gentleman who has been tamed by the music in the trees, the ripple of the stream, the warble of songsters, and the majesty of the storm. A man who can see God's hand operating in the soil, plants, trees, and animals; who can see 'tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones,' and good in all nature, and who has absorbed bravery, manhood, and culture from thought on it. These are some requirements, but no other kind is fit for a country pastor.
>
> "The country pastor must know the Bible as it applies to farming. The Book is full of agriculture, and any preacher who is deficient in it will make some blunders. For example, we have some hymns on record. A real good, well-meaning Christian was moved by 'passing under the rod' to devote some victims to severe chastisement by the way of consumption, death, etc., not knowing that the shepherd's rod is for help, encouragement, and protection. Another tried his hand in a jingle on 'Take my yoke' and made it an emblem of captivity and sacrifice when a farmer's boy knows a yoke is for comfort and efficient service and that the old cattle will walk up to have it put on. Much of the best of the Book is a sealed letter to the person who is a stranger to farming.
>
> "The man I recommend will build up the rural church. He will cost at least $2,000 a year also, but is worth it, and it will be no mistake to get him. It will take some 'loosening' up to pay that, but a good many farmers have been putting money in wildcat stocks that should have gone to a minister. Such a man will pay 100 per cent. on the investment yearly in your increased success and uncountable gain in comfort, in holding the youth and in practical religion. You will never be ashamed of him and he will not need to shake hands sheepishly and 'silently steal away.' This is a heroic prescription to men who have been paying a few dollars a year or none, but it is the only salvation of the country church."

THE Y. M. C. A. STILL WORKING ABROAD—It will be a pleasant surprize to most people to learn that the American Y. M. C. A. is still keeping overseas no fewer than 615 American men and women engaged in various services, thinks *The Continent* (Presbyterian). Examples of Y. M. C. A. activities cited in France are the foyer work in connection with the French Army and the work still being maintained among the Chinese coolies, who served behind the lines during the war and are now in France to aid in restoring the battle-fields to cultivation. It is purposed in the former branch of activity to make up a complete staff of French secretaries as soon as they can be trained. At present there are still forty-two Americans helping at the task. Working among the Chinamen are fifty-one Chinese-speaking Americans, mostly former missionaries to China. They are well scattered, being now assigned to forty-nine different localities. Elsewhere—

> "Sixteen men from the United States are staying with Russian prisoners in Germany until the two governments concerned can agree on the method of taking them back home. Of course the handful of American troops on the Rhine has not been neglected. The 124 'Y' men and women attached to those garrisons are a better complement doubtless than any division had the benefit of during the war. Poland has had a force of sixty-five of the same kind of people cheering on its fighters. There are more still—seventy-six—in Czecho-Slovakia. An American sailors' hut is open under 'Y' auspices in Constantinople. Roumania is being served by forty representatives of the American association. There are twenty-nine even in Siberia. John R. Mott, who is just back from Europe after having seen many of these workers at their posts, says that they ought to have more credit for 'their quiet, unflagging courage and enthusiasm' than those who served through the 'thrilling glamour' of the war."

"I always lead
At a fancy feed
I bring you the zest that makes it
This rule's in force
As a matter of course
And I'll bump the bird that breaks it"





"After me!"

No use talking, you have to let Mr. Turkey follow after Campbell's Tomato Soup if you want to give him the most approved royal reception.

The whole dinner tastes better, and digests better when you start it with this tempting and delightful appetizer.

Your boys and girls especially will enjoy and benefit by a soup which so strengthens and regulates digestion. Give it to them often. Let them have it for dinner, luncheon or supper—all they want. It will do them good.

"Good soup every day in the year" is one of the best health rules known to dietary science. You'll be wise not to miss a single day.

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

IN both France and England Armistice day—November 11—was signalized by the burial of an unknown soldier in the highest place of honor the country could give—in France, beneath the Arc de Triomphe; in England, in Westminster Abbey. No such honor was accorded our soldier body, tho the day did not pass wholly unrecognized. Perhaps it will be left for the ex-soldiers themselves to mark most feelingly the day that put an end to their Golgotha. Here and there we have culled some; the first that we quote is from the New York *Times:*

ARMISTICE NIGHT—1920

BY CURTIS WHEELER
First Division

The cold rain falls on Dun-sur-Meuse to-night.
My brothers of the Marne, do you fare well,
Where, by the ford, or on some windswept height,
You lie among the hamlets where you fell?

Do you sleep well these wet November nights,
Where there is never any brushwood blaze
To cast within the dugout wavering lights
And warm the chill of these benumbing days?

Romagne-sous-Montfaucon! The little towns
That scatter from the Somme to the Moselle,
Some silent sentry on their high-backed downs,
Harks still to every far white church's bell—

The humble little church of misty hills,
Set where the white roads cross, with ruined fane,
Where, through the window-gaps with war-scarred sills,
A battered Christ looks out into the rain.

Silent, all silent to the passer-by,
Those lonely mounds, or rows of crosses white,
Beyond the need of bitter words they lie,
But are they silent to their friends to-night?

Can we stand whole before a crackling fire—
We, who have gone in peace a year and a year,
Singing and jesting, working again for hire—
Deaf to the message they would have us hear?

Not while the red of poppies in the wheat,
Not while a silver bugle on the breeze,
Not while the smell of leather in the heat,
Bring us anew in spirit overseas.

While stars of Alsace light the Vosges at night,
As long as Lorraine's cross shines in the sun,
While moons on Bar-le-Duc send bombers' light,
Or rain drives down the gray road to Verdun,

So long shall we hear those we left behind,
Where eddying smoke fell like a mountain wraith,
And in the din, that left us deaf and blind,
We sensed the uttered message clear—"Keep faith."

To every man a different meaning, yet—
Faith to the thing that set him, at his best,
Something above the blood and dirt and wet,
Something apart. May God forget the rest!

Lest we forget! The months swing into years,
Our souls are caught in trivial things again,
We laugh at what we once beheld with tears.
In petty strife we ease our souls their pain.

The cold rain falls in France! Ah, send anew
The spirit that once flamed so high and bright,
When, by your graves, we bade you brave adieu,
When Taps blew so much more than just "Good night."

No name appends to this in *The American Legion Weekly,* and no particular message is implied in the lines that record the two days and leave to each participant to fill in the details that are vital to him:

ARMISTICE DAYS

(*American Legion Weekly*)

1918

The guns went dead and the war was won
And the last mad drive was through,
And there we lay with the big job done
And a home to go back to.
Mud-grimed, wire-torn, from our battered hats
To our sodden, frayed puttees,
And our fists still clenched on our empty gats
And our thoughts across the seas.

1920

The worn O. D.'s in a closet now
And the tin hat decks the wall,
It's back we are at the desk and plow
We left at a bugle-call.
It's back we are to the hearths of home
And the dreams they hold we know
As the slow smoke drifts and old memories come
Of a day two years ago.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the "Bowling Green" column in the New York *Evening Post* visions "The Unknown" in the guise of the average soldier with no higher virtues to commend or deeper vices to condemn than just one as human as the lot:

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

BY STANLEY WENT

Here to the Abbey, where all the greatest,
All of England's greatest dead are put to lie—
Here to the Abbey bring we this latest
One who for England knew how to die.

"A simple private of the Buffs?"
Maybe! Or "Leicesters," "Lincs," or "Lancs"—
One of a mob of fellow toughs—
Just "Other Ranks."

He drilled and marched and groused and cursed
His C. S. M., whom he'd demolish,
Because of martinets the worst
For "spit and polish."

He heard, in intervals of ease,
The ribald jest and vulgar oath,
The barrack room's obscenities—
And liked them both.

No stranger to the canteen (wet)
And near-by pubs, 'tis likely he,
Falling from grace, would sometimes get
Eight days' C. B.

His training done, he went to France
With others of his mob. There tried
To do his bit and take his chance—
Took it, and died.

"An Unknown Soldier"—That's his fame.
But in the last great muster he
Will spring to attention at the name
Of Atkins, T.

Here to the Abbey, where all the greatest,
All of England's greatest dead are put to lie—
Here to the Abbey bring we this latest
One who for England knew how to die.

"A. E.'s" SONNET on MacSwiney, reprinted a couple of weeks ago in this department, is now matched by Mr. Housman in the London *Daily News.* It is significant of the tendency to think above and beyond boundaries and governments:

"GONE WEST"

BY LAURENCE HOUSMAN

A banished prisoner from his native land,
Freedom they took from him, the rest supplied—
Food for the body, a lodging, and a bed,
In proof of servitude; with careful hand
Proffered him sustenance. "Eat, eat," they said;
"Let thy flesh, not thy soul, be satisfied."
The soul made answer thus; and he lies dead.
And blind men scoff, and call it "Suicide."

Who, among millions, standing for his race,
Tho dead yet liveth; and the deathless trust
Of a defeated Cause which still lives on,
Renews its strength where now he sets his face.
He westward to the waiting ranks has gone
Of those who raise the Nations from their dust.

IT was said by his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, that President Wilson was as much a casualty of the war as any man who had fought in trenches. The report brought by Mr. Hamilton Holt of the meeting of the President and those interested in furthering the League of Nations contained a picture of the stricken magistrate which inspired these lines printed in the New York *World:*

THE SACRIFICE

BY L. H. R.

[The whole occasion was inexpressibly solemn and tender. . . . The deputation felt that it was nothing less than tragic that the great President of the United States should have been brought to such a stricken physical condition as the result of his indefatigable labor for his country and for humanity. . . . They felt that this might be the President's final appeal to the conscience of his countrymen in the supreme moral decision that they are called upon to make.—*The World.*]

Think not there is one Calvary alone,
Nor say the soul of truth but once can die.
In every age the mob cries, "Crucify!"
In every age the Pharisees are known.
Who speaks for truth must plead to hearts of stone.
Who fights for truth must face the cynic lie,
Must know the martyr's fiery agony
In every age, till wrong is overthrown.

There is a Lincoln statue down the way,
And men beside it gather, old and gray,
Seeing forgotten years, as old men can.
"In every age," one says, "God finds his man."
"God's man," another answers. "Man's man too,
Yet how men hated him—before they knew!"

IT was just before election that the New York *Times* printed Mrs. Gilman's lines. They were perhaps no more vital then than now, since the great question of the League of Nations is still debated:

PIKERS

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

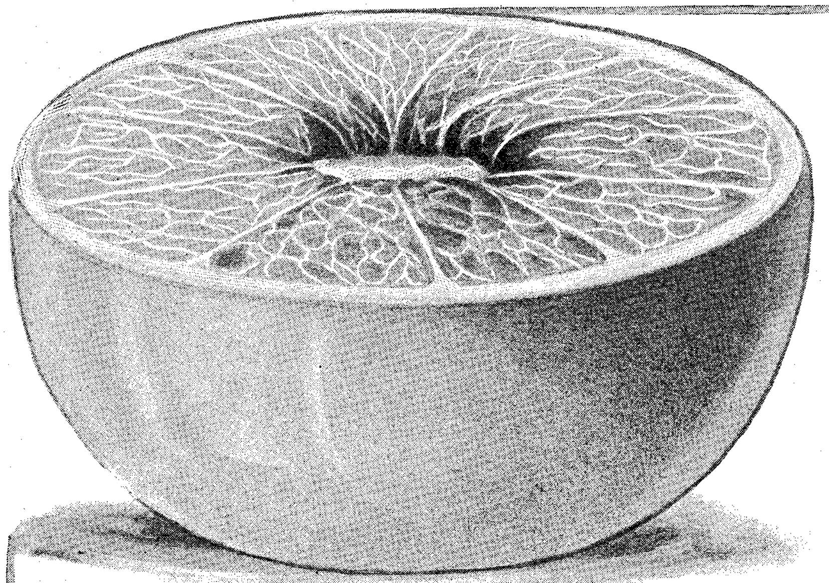
Sit in! Sit in! cry the Nations,
Sit in to the greatest game
That ever was played
Since man was made
For Progress and Peace and Fame!

We play against War and Famine,
Pestilence, Ruin, and Shame,
We stake our best
With all the rest—
Sit in and play the game!

Great and small came the Nations
From over the earth's expanse.
Small and great
Joined State on State
To play for the world's advance.

But one—God pity the pikers!
One was afraid to play!
We might lose, they said,
If we went ahead—
We might have to fight—or pay!

Forty-three others are willing,
Forty-three others share,
For the common need
They forget their greed,
But we—God pity the pikers!—we do not dare.



Sealdsweet Grapefruit For Food and Health

Tune the meal and tone the system.

Nature's own aids to the digestion of other foods.

Appetizing, delicious, refreshing and strengthening.

The ideal fruits with which to begin breakfast and end dinner.

True food-fruits, delightful and beneficial at every meal, they may be served in a wide variety of ways.

Say Sealdsweet Soon

This week, Today, Now! To Your Fruit Dealer

Say to your fruit dealer:

"I want Sealdsweet grapefruit and oranges:

"This season I shall expect you to supply them to me regularly."

Say this to him right away, that he may have opportunity to provide for a stock of these superior grapefruit and oranges.

Say also that some nearby wholesale house will regularly furnish him with Sealdsweet fruits out of carload shipments received direct from the cooperating growers who form the Florida Citrus Exchange.

Say Sealdsweet to your fruit dealer and keep on saying it; if he hesitates, tell him that you insist on having Sealdsweet grapefruit and oranges. Most good dealers like to sell them because they give such satisfaction.

To make sure of dependable grapefruit and oranges, look on boxes and wrappers for the Sealdsweet trademark of the Florida Citrus Exchange.

The Florida Citrus Exchange is a great body of 5,000 grapefruit and orange growers who sell their own fruits to avoid speculation in them.

Write Now For Free Book "Florida's Food-Fruits"

In natural colors; tells how easily and quickly to make many delightful cakes, pastries, salads, sauces, desserts, confections and ices.

Invaluable in preparing for parties and special occasions; helpful for everyday use. All recipes thoroughly tested. Write today for your free copy. Address

Florida Citrus Exchange
628 Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, Florida

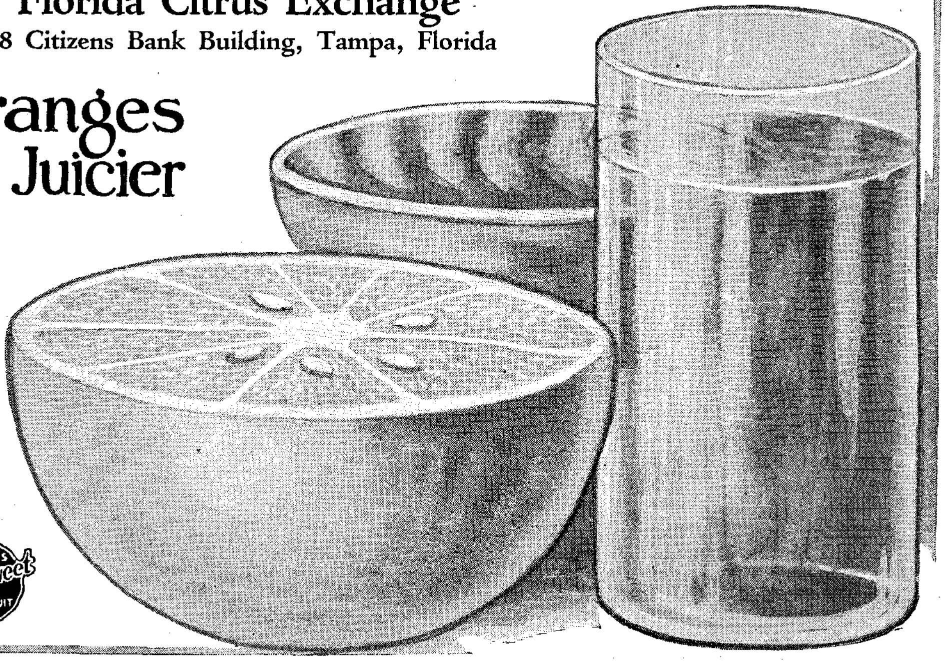
Sealdsweet Oranges Better Because Juicier

All oranges are good, but Sealdsweet oranges are better than most.

They are better because heavier in juice, the food and health element of oranges.

Buy Sealdsweet oranges for your health's sake; enjoy them because of their rare deliciousness.

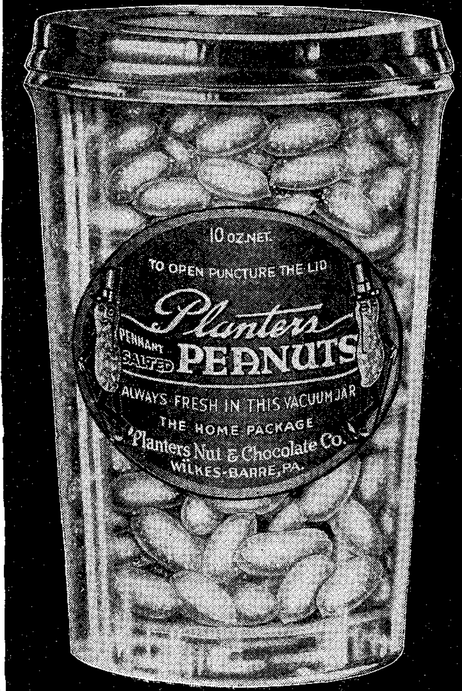
Try Florida Sealdsweet oranges and see for yourself how much more juice they give you than oranges from sections less favored by nature.



ORANGES Sealdsweet GRAPEFRUIT FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE ORANGES Sealdsweet GRAPEFRUIT

Planters PENNANT SALTED PEANUTS

THE NATIONAL SALTED PEANUT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TO OPEN PUNCTURE THE LID
Planters
PENNANT SALTED PEANUTS
ALWAYS FRESH IN THIS VACUUM JAR
THE HOME PACKAGE
Planters Nut & Chocolate Co.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

"Have some Planters Pennant Salted Peanuts"—is an invitation that is seldom declined. They are so delicious—so fresh and crisp.

Sold everywhere in the 5c Glassine Bags.

Always fresh and crisp for home use in vacuum-pack glass jars.

Planters Nut and Chocolate Co.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Suffolk, Va.

PLANTERS' 5c
PENNANT
BRAND
FRESH ROASTED
WHOLE
SALTED PEANUTS

WORLD-WIDE ▾ TRADE ▾ FACTS

CONFECTIONERY AND SUGAR

(*International Confectioner*)

ANCIENT EGYPT never heard of cane-sugar or any other kind of sugar, but the royal Pharaohs enjoyed pure candy made from honey, flour, and nut meats. To-day we call it Turkish Paste.

The Romans were highly skilled sweet-makers and used almonds and honey.

Sugar was introduced into America by the Spaniards in 1520.

In the sixteenth century a "sugar-baker" was a man who boiled raw sugar and refined it sufficiently well to make it fit for consumption.

Candy-makers and candy-stores began to make their appearance in Europe in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The first candy-makers' gilds or fraternities were formed in Bordeaux and Caen, France, in 1650.

The first candy-pedlers appeared on the streets of London in 1689.

In the olden days the pharmacists or druggists were the only men who sold candy or sugar and they only used it in medicine.

Bill Shakespeare knew much about candy, for he wrote in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as follows: "Sweetmeats, messengers of strong prevailment in unhardened youth." He knew that even in those far-off days many a maid was wooed and won with candy.

Lemon-drops were first made in England in 1723.

The first candy-factories began to make their appearance in Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and were established outside of the towns and beyond the control of the gilds.

In 1918 the United States consumed four million tons of sugar. Of this total only 8 per cent. was used to make confectionery.

It is estimated that prohibition has increased the demand for confectionery 30 per cent.

There were in 1919 over two thousand candy-factories in the United States, producing approximately a billion pounds of candy per year. There were in 1919 over one hundred concerns in the United States manufacturing cocoa and chocolates.

It is estimated that there are four thousand candy companies in the United States to-day. Not all of them are producing goods to capacity .

CONFECTIONERY

The United States exported less than one million dollars' worth of confectionery in 1914. Exports of American-made confectionery in 1919 exceeded twelve million dollars' worth.

SUGAR

In 1914 the United States exported 195,205 tons of granulated sugar; in 1915, 481,787 tons; in 1916, 788,326 tons; in 1917, 505,397 tons; in 1918, 203,615 tons; and in 1919, 737,849 tons. During the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 a great portion of the sugar listed as exportation was sugar bought by the British Government from the planters and shipped to the United States to be refined on a toll basis. This sugar, therefore, can not be classed as American owned or traded sugar. This sugar was owned and bought by England and France.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

Cocoa-beans come from all parts of the world within the tropical belt. They are native of Mexico.

Christopher Columbus did more than discover America when his bark bumped into the West Indies. He was given some cocoa-beans by the natives and took them back to Spain with him in 1494. No one knew anything about beans in those days, and so it was not until 1521 that Bernardo de Castile, who was with Cortez on his raid into Mexico, then ruled by Montezuma, Emperor of the Aztecs, discovered at a banquet given by the Emperor what a delicious beverage could be made from the cocoa-beans. The Aztecs were the first people to prepare cocoa as a beverage and make chocolate from cocoa-beans.

West Africa produces more cocoa-beans than any other country in the world.

Cocoa and chocolate were first made in Mexico.

Over eighteen different kinds of cocoa-beans enter the port of New York from the Orient, Africa, South and Central America, India, West Indies, and Mexico.

Before cocoa-beans are fit for the market they have to go through a course of preparation that takes from two to three weeks' time.

The first milk chocolate was made by Daniel Peters, of Vevy, Switzerland, in 1890.

Chocolate was first sold publicly in England in 1657 and in France in 1661. It was served in the famous London coffee-shops and became a very popular beverage.

In 1660 chocolate was sold in London at fifteen shillings a pound. The aristocrats patronized many of the famous chocolate-houses.

Sweet (eating) chocolates contain 60 per cent. cocoa products and 40 per cent. sugar.

Chocolate confectionery is more popular than any other kind. Sixty per cent. of the demand is for confectionery made from either solid chocolate or chocolate-coated goods.

The first cocoa and chocolate factory in America was started in Dorchester, Mass., in 1765.

COCOA

In 1914 the United States imported into the port of New York 1,059,427 bags of cocoa-beans. These bags averaged 160 pounds each and came from twenty different points in the tropical zone. During the year 1918 the United States imported 2,233,754 bags of cocoa-beans, averaging 151 pounds per bag. Of this amount 2,122,505 bags went into consumption. For 1919, cocoa importations into the United States totaled 2,789,309 bags, averaging 146¼ pounds per bag. Of this amount 2,570,382 bags went into consumption.

The total world *production* of cocoa-beans in 1914 totaled 280,700 tons. By 1919 production had been increased until the total for the latter year reached 457,700 tons. Of this total no less than 242,310 tons are raised in the British colonial possessions. The world received, in 1919, 176,176 tons of cocoa-beans from the Gold Coast.

The total world *consumption* of cocoa in 1914 amounted to 259,300 tons. In that year the United States was the largest consumer, taking 70,124 tons. Great Britain came next with 58,596 tons, then Holland with 32,091 tons, and Germany with 20,000 tons. In 1919 the world-consumption had increased to 423,300 tons, of which the United States took no less than 169,395 tons; Great Britain, 64,613 tons; France, 51,583 tons; and Holland, 36,921 tons.

The total value of the raw cocoa imported into the United States in 1919 was in excess of fifty-five million dollars and totaled approximately thirty-nine million pounds.

Exportations of American-made cocoa powder and chocolate in 1914 was slightly over one million dollars. In 1919 the exportations of American-made cocoa powder and chocolate totaled over twenty million dollars, or three times the value of the goods exported in 1918 and five times the value of the goods exported in 1917.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A SKIRMISH BETWEEN OPPOSING IRISH FACTIONS IN BELFAST.

The smaller force, in the distance, can be seen in retreat before the stone-throwers, near at hand. The police and British military forces, intervening usually on the side of the Unionists, have swelled the lists of killed and wounded to proportions suggesting real warfare.

BRITISH SKETCHES ON THE SINN-FEIN FRONT

SINN-FEINERS may be divided into three classes—mild, enthusiastic, and red-hot. A correspondent of the Unionist London *Morning Post* who spent some time in intimate association with all three varieties in their native haunts, shortly before MacSwiney's tragic death in a British jail, does not find any of them as hopelessly bad as some other reports might have led the world to expect. *The Post* is far from being a thorough sympathizer with the methods of the Irish Republicans, and its correspondent shares its general attitude. At the same time he discovers and sympathizes with the very human and likable side of the so-called rebels, and he gets something of their point of view. Even tho he may agree with the editor of the New York *Tribune* that the situation in Ireland is "more hopelessly muddled than ever," he manages to explain, in part at least, the causes of Sinn-Feinism, as, for instance, in this case, of which he writes:

There is an estate in Ireland owned by a family with an English name, who can trace their descent back to the Cromwellian period. On that estate is an old ruined castle, the owner of which is a small farmer, who lives in the usual Irish farmhouse just beside it. His ancestors were the chiefs who used to rule the surrounding country until Cromwell gave it to one of his soldiers. Inside this castle you will find pigs and fowls, which would give one the impression that this Irish farmer cares more for his pigs and poultry than for his ancient and honorable name. But this is not the case. As soon as his children are old enough to understand he points out the ruins of the abbeys and castles with which the countryside is generously endowed, and relates the local and family history in a manner which does not tend to develop any great affection in their young minds for either the British Government or for Oliver Cromwell. The country is very conservative and does not change much, and altho it may seem an exaggeration, yet there are many more similar cases of Irish farmers renting land that their ancestors once ruled.

Many a time have I been stopt during my two years' service on the Sinn-Fein front by an Irishman, who, pointing at some ruined abbey that has been there for centuries, will exclaim: "Yes, Oliver Cromwell himself did that. 'Twas as foine an abbey as could be sane in the counthry until that black-hearted divil desthroyed it. Indade, 'tis yourself that should be ashamed to be looking at it this day." Of course I always agreed that it certainly was a most unkind thing to do, and had I had my way it would never have happened at all. I would have had Oliver cashiered first, but as the thing was done about two and a half centuries before either of us was born I failed to see how it affected us personally. This view was always too much for the Sinn-Feiner to grasp. He expected all Englishmen to be as proud of the feats of Oliver Cromwell as Irishmen are disgusted with them.

Of the three groups into which all Sinn-Feiners are divided, mild, enthusiastic, and red-hot, says the correspondent:

Take the case of the mild Sinn-Feiners first, as they are in the majority. They are usually people living in Sinn-Fein towns, who find it by far the safest policy to adopt. Take a small tradesman in a town which has a particularly active Sinn-Fein party. If he refused to be a Sinn-Feiner his shop would be boycotted, as people would be afraid to deal with him, and he would probably be assaulted in the streets. His life would be anything but gay. So he hangs from his window an orange, green, and white flag and shouts, "Up the rebels," when any are in the vicinity. He cheerfully serves Sinn-Feiner and soldier alike, and lives at peace with the world in general and the Irish Republican Army in particular. You can not expect him to do otherwise. He is simply a rebel because he dare not be anything else.

Next in importance comes the enthusiastic Sinn-Feiner. He is generally a young man, who, being a shop assistant, clerk, or farm laborer, has undoubtedly missed his vocation in life, for he should have been something less prosaic. He joins the Irish Republican Army in much the same spirit as a young English boy joins the Territorials—not because he has any desire to kill any one, but simply because the uniform is an aid in the art of lady-killing, which, as you know, is not so ferocious as it seems. He becomes a Sinn-Fein volunteer to keep himself out of mischief, only to find that it leads him into mischief. He regularly parades for squad drill, in which he hears the army infantry

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—You buy from the market berries that had to be picked half ripe in order to stand the hard journey to the city.

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And that jam is GOOD; rich with the loving self-sacrifice that touches everything you make for the family.

But why not let PAUL make jam for you the better way?

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—Full ripe berries fresh from the vine.

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—Preserved with scientifically controlled heat that does in minutes what takes you hours in your home.

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Peach Fanchonettes

Invert small fluted cake pans and cover outside with pastry. Prick pastry on top with fork; set pans on baking sheet and thoroughly bake the crust. Remove crusts and fill with PAUL'S PEACH JAM. Beat whites of two eggs dry; add gradually two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar; fold in lightly two more tablespoonfuls powdered sugar; spread meringue over tops of fanchonettes. Brown delicately in very slow oven.

training manual misconstrued in a way which, in the words of a bayonet-fighting instructor of my acquaintance, "is enough to make a black man eat his young uns."

Sinn Fein, with its secret meetings, its midnight spying, "black-hand" gangs, and death-to-the-invader atmosphere, gives the young volunteer every opportunity to cover himself with honor and glory without much risk of endangering his life or limbs. It also provides plenty of more or less harmless amusement to while away his spare time. The worst he ever does is to take a prominent part in the local riots.

SINN-FEIN RIVALS THE "BLACK AND TANS"

The Revolutionists are credited with the destruction of this building, which bears the non-Irish name of Wm. Erskine. In these raids and counter-raids by Sinn-Feiners and British troops innocent persons are credited with being the largest sufferers.

But, as rioting is the national pastime, this is nothing to write home about. As Englishmen listen to a sugar-box orator or go to a football match on Saturday afternoons, so Irishmen go to a riot, merely for amusement in a mild form. Taking him all round, the enthusiastic Sinn-Feiner is not a bad sort. He is just a romantic, good-hearted boy with a little overweight in high spirits. In public he likes to appear as the daredevil rebel volunteer; but if you cultivate his acquaintance in private life you will find that he has that sociable and exceptionally generous nature which is the birthright of every Irishman.

As for the red-hot Sinn-Feiner, his virtues, sad to relate, are generally posted in the casualty list as "missing, believed killed." Tho this type of Sinn-Feiner is by no means plentiful, he is nevertheless by far the most deadly. He is usually one of three things, a hooligan, a fanatic, or a fool. Sinn Fein to him means indulging in various little hobbies for amusement, profit, or revenge.

I could forgive the red-hot Sinn-Feiners if only they would fight fair, but they seldom do. Will they challenge a policeman man to man and fight till the best man wins? No, they skulk in a peatbog or behind a dike and shoot their man in the back. Twenty of them will set on a couple of unarmed soldiers downtown, knock them down, beat them, and kick them. Do they wait for the emergency picket which patrols the streets about twenty minutes after? Not they.

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"BLACK-AND-TAN" REPRISALS IN BALBRIGGAN.

Following the murder of five policemen, British troops, said to have been led by their officers, spread terror and destruction through two Irish towns.

I was sitting in the Y. M. C. A. of a certain pro-Sinn Fein town one evening when a young soldier staggered in and collapsed on the floor. On investigation we found that his face had been split open from ear to nose, and he was badly bruised. When he could speak he told us that while he was lighting a cigaret three men had attacked him from behind without the slightest warning or provocation, knocked him down, and kicked him in the face, using unprintable language about the British Army as they did so. There were ten of us in that Y. M. C. A., and without hesitation we took our belts off, and, carrying them in our hands, fell in outside under a corporal. Four times we marched up and down that main street, calling on the Sinn-Feiners who had kicked the soldier to come forward, pick their men, and fight it out. The challenge was offered in vain. A fair fight with some one to see fair play did not appeal to them. There was a possibility of their getting hurt.

On another occasion, says the correspondent, in a certain town in the Midlands in which the writer was stationed at the time, four soldiers returned to barracks "in a sorry plight and reported being roughly handled by a mob of about one hundred men." Then, he says:

The major, to relieve the feelings of the battalion, called for volunteers to clear the town, and selected fifty men from the regiment. In ten minutes' time the party, armed with entrenching-tool handles, and led by the major, set out gaily singing:

Up, De Valera, he's the hero of the right.
We'll follow him to battle 'neath the orange, green, and white,
And then we'll go to England, and we'll give 'em hell's delight,
And we'll make De Valera King o' Ireland.

This is a favorite Sinn-Fein chorus which the Tommies in Ireland love to sing—to the utter mystification of Sinn-Feiners, who never know whether to take it as an insult or a compliment. Take it either way, it's all the same to Tommy.

The entrenching-tool warriors set out singing, but they returned in an hour's time using language which would have been an education to the R. S. M. if he had been by to hear it. On reaching the town they had found a deserted street which had all the appearance of a Scotch village on the Sabbath. Altho they did their damnedest, not a single supporter of the Irish Republican Army could they find, and as the major would not take the responsibility for wrecking the Sinn-Fein Club, they had to return to an expectant battalion with nothing more to their credit than a four-mile march on a cold night. The cause of their bitter disappointment was "A youth, civilian, Irish, one, Sinn-Feiners, for the use of." He had noticed the little band set out, and had straightway run as fast as possible to the town with the alarming information that at least four infantry brigades were on the march to raze the town to the ground and massacre all the inhabitants. As news travels round in Ireland with a speed which would give Marconi palpitation of the heart, it was not to be wondered at that the inhabitants of the "doomed" town made themselves very scarce.

You have no doubt come to the conclusion by this time that the red-hot Sinn-Feiners are not nice to know. Still the rebels as a whole might be a lot worse than they are, and altho some of them are bad, there are exceptions to the rule. You will find the majority quite good. They invariably said they had no quarrel with the soldiers, who, they quite understood, were merely obeying orders. They had the intelligence to see that most soldiers "knowed of a better 'ole than Ireland." Except when they were on the business of the Irish Republic they were as civil and as charming a people as one could wish to meet in the proverbial long day's march.

Three signalers who had been out on a flag station in a very lonely country were starting back on their five-mile march to the outpost to which they were attached when they happened to scramble over a very high bank almost into the arms of thirty rebels, who had just come down to the standing-load position,

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in obedience to the orders of an "Irish Republican Army Musketry Instructor," who was endeavoring to teach them his idea of the correct method of handling a rifle. Each of these would-be warriors was in possession of a useful-looking rifle, and this in a county where civilians were forbidden to possess arms. It was an awkward situation and the soldiers were cursing the luck which had led them into it. For, being unarmed, they were completely at the mercy of the Irishmen.

The Sinn-Fein instructor, however, rose to the occasion and with an engaging grin politely bade them good morning and said, "'Tis a foine view you'll be afther getting from this hill now, and indade it's meself would be advising you to admire that same." The significant wink with which these words were accompanied was not lost on the signalers, who, being quick-witted, like most Tommies, promptly took the hint. They became so absorbed in the view that had the squad been suddenly transformed into man-eating tigers they would have remained serenely unperturbed. The instructor then solemnly inquired if they had seen any one drilling in the district. To which they replied that they had not seen a rifle and civilian together for weeks and sincerely hoped they never would, but if by any chance they did meet with such terrible criminals, they, having very bad memories, would be sure to forget it by the time they reached their outpost. This was quite satisfactory to both sides, and after some more comments on the extraordinary beauty of the view the soldiers were allowed to depart in peace. Needless to say their memories were quite as bad as they had promised. Anyway, by the time they got back the musketry squad would have disappeared and their rifles evaporated into thin air, so to report the matter would have been mere waste of time.

The Manchester *Guardian*, an English Liberal paper whose sympathies are with most "supprest small nations," not excluding the Irish, receives from one of its Irish correspondents a story that shows another side, the darkest side, of the British occupation. The account deals with reprisals taken by the forces of the crown in West Clare, "as a reply to the murder of five policemen at Rineen." The correspondent writes:

To take Ennistymon, the worst case, first. Within a very short time of the soldiers' arrival—eye-witnesses insist they were soldiers with officers from a garrison near by—two men named Connole and Linnane had been done to death, several shops and the wooden Town Hall set ablaze, and nearly the whole of the terror-stricken population put to flight. Connole's death was the most brutal thing. A party of men, led by some one who clearly knew Connole and his house, which stands apart on rising ground above the town, presented themselves at his door. Connole was the local transport workers' secretary. They demanded to know from his wife whether he was in. She said he was. They entered and dragged him out, his wife imploring them not to harm him. They drove the woman and her two children away. They took Connole some yards down the road, put him against the wall and shot him dead.

Now follows what one would very much like to disbelieve, even of men acting in unreasoning fury. Connole's house had been fired with petrol by this time, and his body, says his wife, was dragged back and thrown into the burning building. This body, charred, it is said, was buried yesterday morning. A cross formed of pebbles marks the place of his death. This cottage is a blackened, burned-out interior with only a tortured iron bedstead left.

While Connole was being dragged out to die other armed men, cheering and firing off rifles, had set about the destruction of selected shops. They had looted one or two spirit stores, and were seen to be wildly drunk. They had not only come by motor-lorries, but they had a plentiful supply of petrol and some bombs. Petrol was thrown into the Town Hall and several shops, and they were fired almost as the occupants fled from them.

There appears to have been a good deal of shooting into the air to intimidate. Most of the inhabitants required no such demonstration to complete their intimidation. Already men, women, and children, half-drest or not drest at all, had taken to the hills and fields around. One man told me how he came on a couple of five-year-old children—twin brothers—naked and hiding, they hardly knew from what, in a "boreen," or sunken road. The man Linnane stumbled on an armed party of men as he was fetching water to throw on one of the burning buildings. He appears to have been beaten first and shot afterward.

Some, probably half, of the inhabitants have crept back into the town nervous and fear-ridden. The others are sheltered in farms over the countryside or have gone to the homes of relatives farther afield.

Lahinch, which is a seaside resort, could count a couple of its inhabitants dead and six shops and the Town Hall destroyed when the morning came. The charred trunk of a man named Lehane was found in a burned-out spirit shop; a visitor named Sammon from the east of the county was shot dead, probably by accident, during the rifle-fire, which here as at Ennistymon seems to have been carried on in reckless bravado. The father of the dead Lehane had his home fired at Moy, two miles away, and was himself wounded by a bullet in the throat. The rest of the population spent the night on the sandhills, and tho many of them have now returned it will be many days before they can take tranquilly again to life in the town.

The story of the sacking of Milltown Malbay is the same. It is clear from questions asked by the armed invaders here that they had come to search for persons known to be of Republican sympathies, in much the same way as they entered Ennistymon with the object of running down Connole. The persons they sought, however, had cleared off on the first hint of their approach. They wreaked their balked wrath very effectually, however, on a number of houses and shops with the help of the customary supply of petrol.

As a proof of the prevailing terror I need only quote the declaration of a local justice of the peace who has served on the bench for twenty-seven years. He told me, constitutional Nationalist tho he still is, that he would resign his commission to-morrow if it were not for dread of what might happen to him or his house and family. That may be a comforting piece of information for any one who hopes from reprisals that they will check the Republican drift or the disintegration of Irish society.

As a strange commentary on this real, if generally smothered, warfare, the New York *Call* prints, under a London head-line, a dramatic account of the funeral of the late Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork. For once, at least, the British Government held its hand. The account runs:

A little band of Irish pipers, wailing a weird dirge and shrieking defiance by turns, led the strangest funeral procession that ever wound its way through the streets of London, a procession of 8,000 Irish Sinn-Feiners and sympathizers following the body of their dead leader.

And of these 8,000 hundreds were proscribed rebels, with a price upon their heads, marching in safety through the heart of the enemy country, protected for once by a tacit truce between the British Government and the Irish Republic.

They wore their Sinn-Fein uniforms beneath long overcoats. They carried, draped in black, the proscribed green, white, and orange flag of the only government they recognize. But there was no reply to their mute defiance. London offered them only respect.

For their own part, the Sinn-Feiners gave and accepted pledges that for this one occasion there should be no outward indication of that ever-living hatred of England, never so bitter as it is to-day, that burns in Sinn-Fein hearts.

The pledges were kept, while soldier of the Republic and soldier of the Empire cooperated to make the final journey of Terence MacSwiney, late Lord Mayor of Cork, from the cathedral to the railway station an uninterrupted tribute to his courage and devotion.

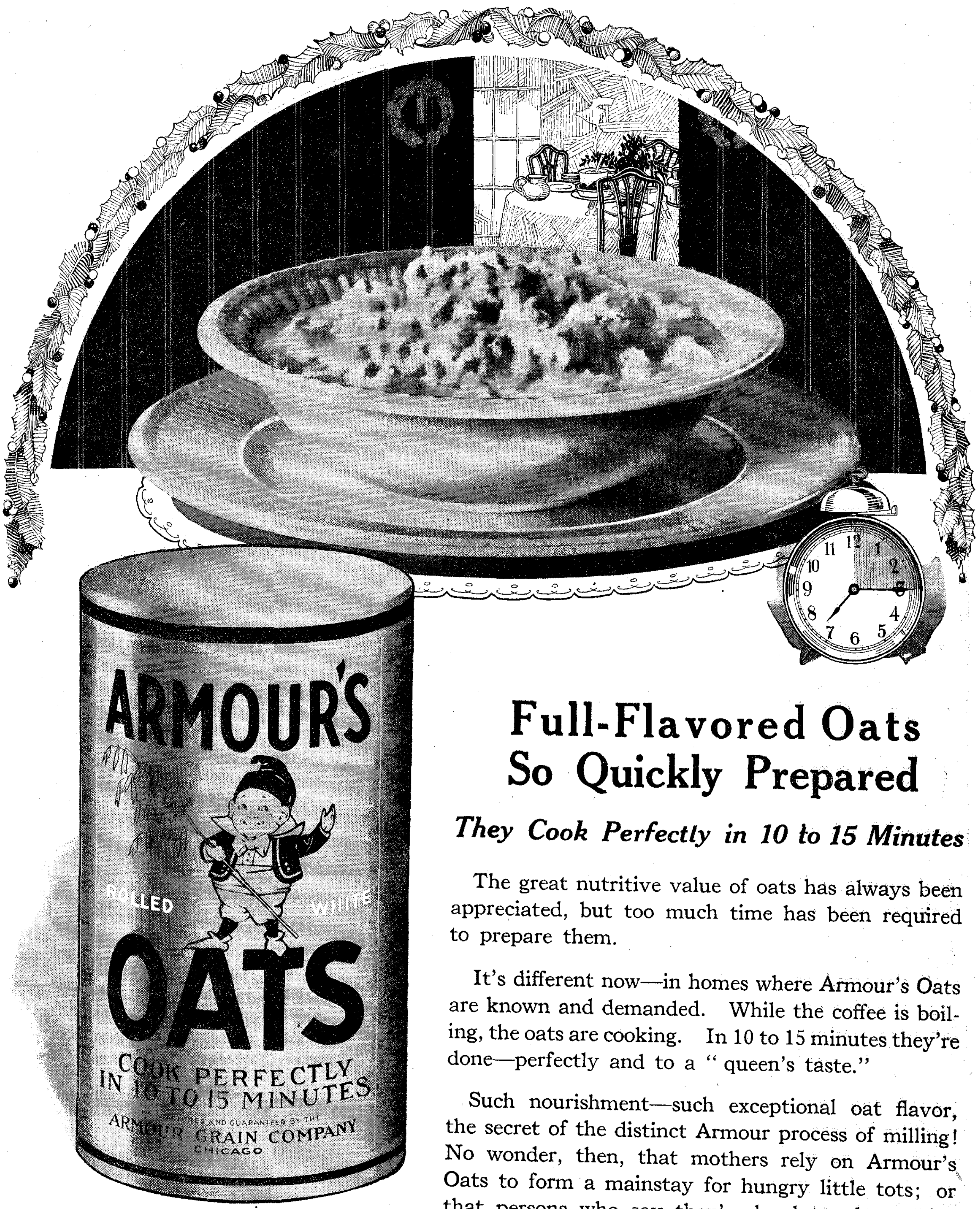
The funeral of Terence MacSwiney is the most dramatic incident in the history of the Irish revolt. Hours before the Irish leaders emerged from St. George's Cathedral, where impressive services had been conducted, the three miles of streets through which the procession was to pass were lined deep with British crowds.

Four hundred Metropolitan Police were stationed near the cathedral. Two thousand police lined the roads, a few yards apart. In and around the church were hundreds of men in Gaelic uniform ready to enforce decorum if emotion should surge out of bounds. Two nurses, also in Sinn-Fein uniform, and waving large Irish Republic flags, made a splotch of color on the cathedral steps.

The sound of the pipes heading the procession could be heard for miles and stilled the noise of the crowds outside the church as the procession took up the step. The pipers were followed by two hundred priests, chanting prayers for the dead.

Then came the carriage of Archbishop Daniel Mannix, buried beneath floral offerings. The hearse bearing MacSwiney's coffin with its Gaelic inscription telling that he was "murdered by the foreigner in Brixton jail," and surrounded by its body-guard of Sinn-Fein volunteers, was followed by the mourning party. And after this came the hundreds of Gaelic societies, each carrying its own banner and the flag of the Republic.

In the crowd there was a hush of respect. So great was the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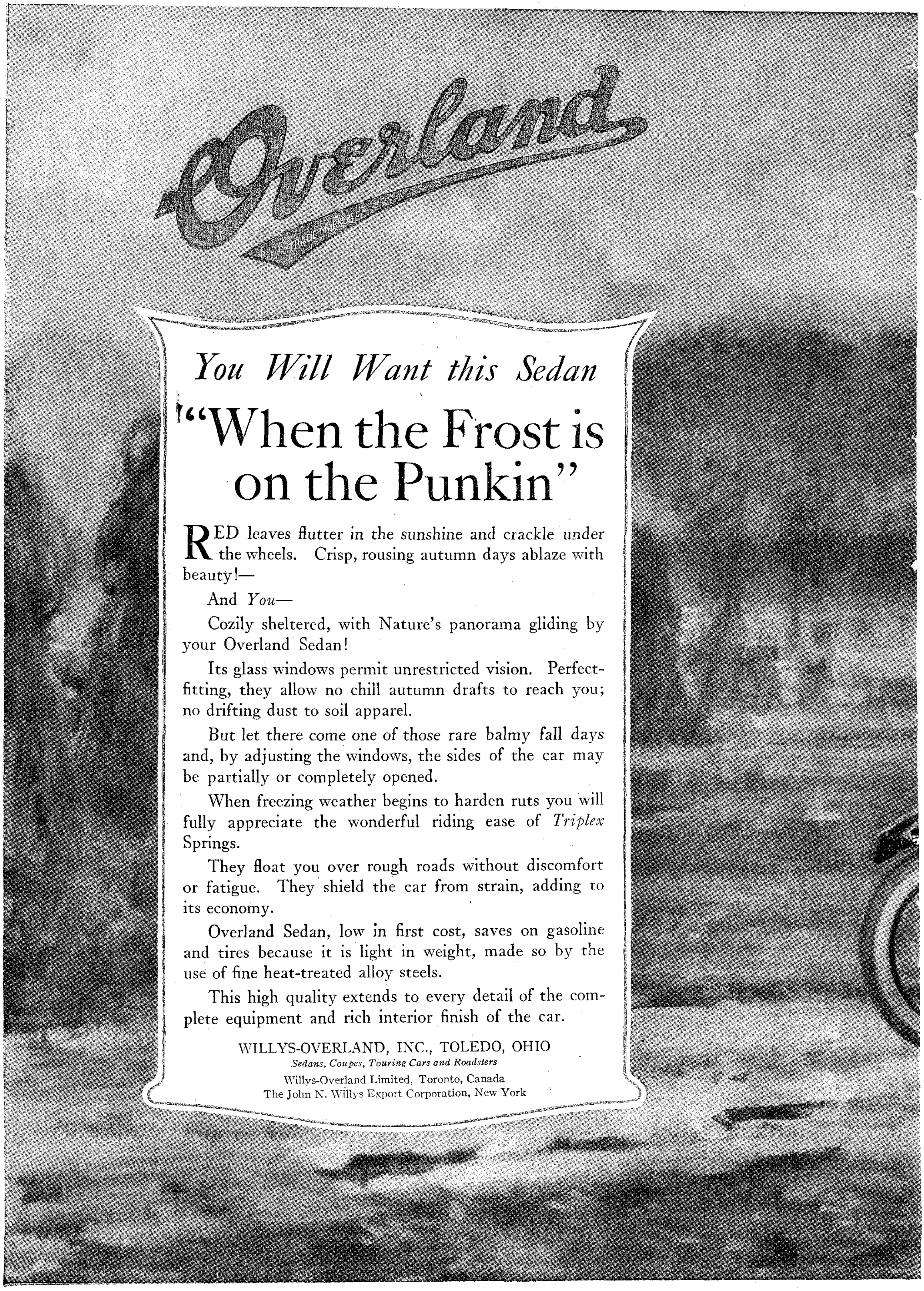

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RED leaves flutter in the sunshine and crackle under the wheels. Crisp, rousing autumn days ablaze with beauty!—

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Its glass windows permit unrestricted vision. Perfect-fitting, they allow no chill autumn drafts to reach you; no drifting dust to soil apparel.

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They float you over rough roads without discomfort or fatigue. They shield the car from strain, adding to its economy.

Overland Sedan, low in first cost, saves on gasoline and tires because it is light in weight, made so by the use of fine heat-treated alloy steels.

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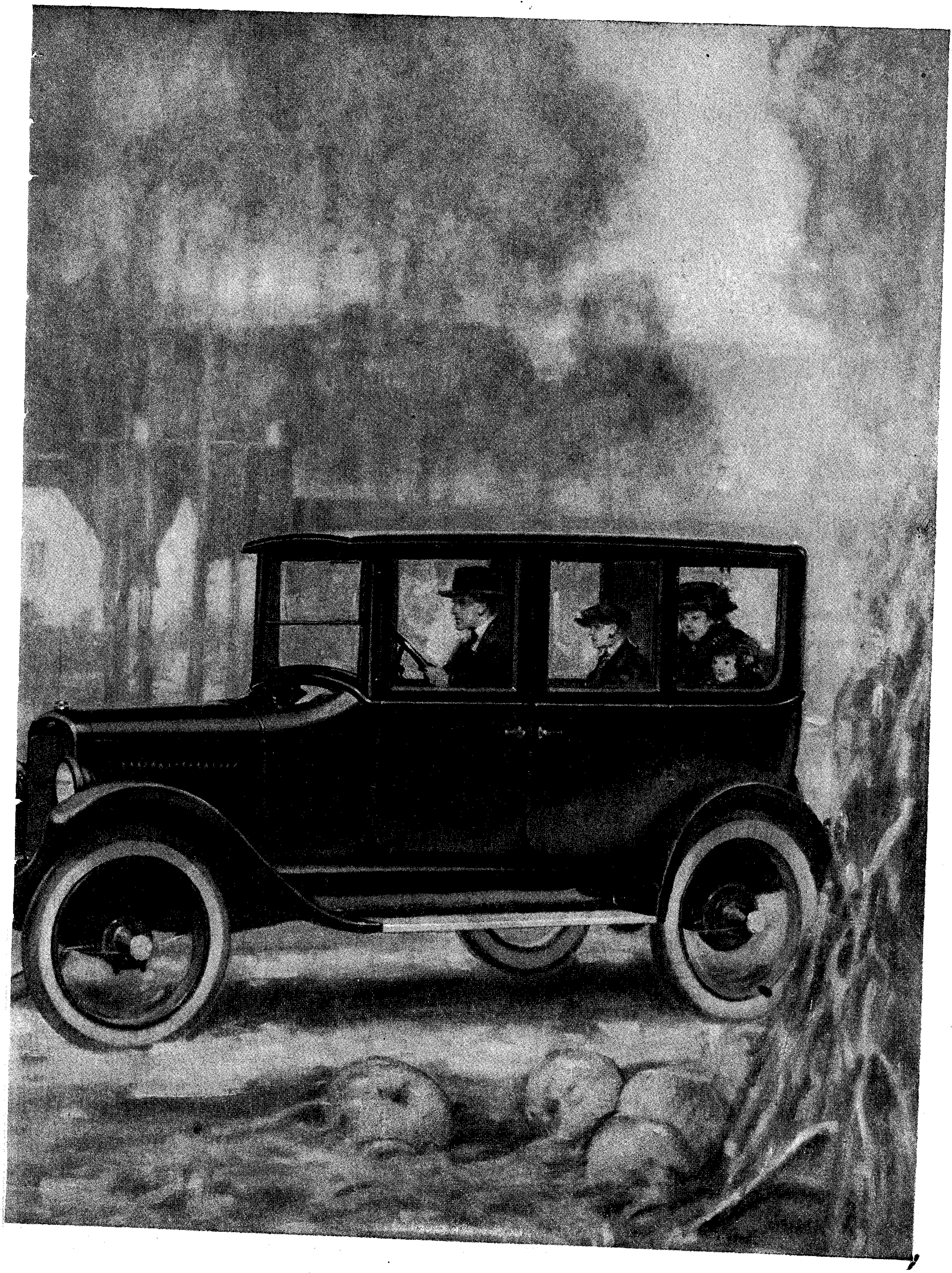


crush that many women fainted. But nowhere was there the slightest threat of disturbance.

The worst elements on both sides are now making misery in Ireland, writes Frank Getty in the New York *Tribune*, "by conducting their activities after the worst manner of guerrilla warfare." Between what may be regarded as the two extremes of Irish settlement, a republic and the present British Government's Home Rule Bill, are five possible compromise measures. Even Sinn Fein knows no republic is possible now, says Mr. Getty, and only a small section of the British press supports the Home Rule Bill, passed since Mr. Getty's article appeared. He concludes:

> Three lesser suggestions, which have not been so thoroughly aired and discust as some others, are the following:
>
> 1. A proposed means of settlement by way of secret negotiation between the Government and Sinn Fein. Overtures have been made from time to time in this direction; one has recently been attempted by Lord Middleton, leader of a group of southern Unionists which has held aloof from the Dublin peace conference. This latest overture, made through a prominent Catholic bishop, failed, like all its predecessors, because preliminary conditions of negotiation which it refuses to concede are demanded of Sinn Fein. In any case Sinn Fein is opposed to secret negotiation; conversation with its leaders shows them convinced they have a good case before the world and consider public opinion their ally.
>
> 2. The Dublin peace conference put forward a means of settlement. Its proposal was that the British Government, by statute of Parliament, should declare Ireland entitled to full, national self-government within the empire, with complete legislative, administrative, and fiscal independence, and should summon an elected Irish constituent assembly, in which representatives of Ulster should have the status of free contracting parties, to draft an Irish constitution for automatic ratification by the British Parliament. The objection offered by England to this proposal is that in an open election 90 per cent. of those elected would be Sinn-Feiners!
>
> 3. A movement is on foot to approach Sinn Fein with the suggestion that, failing action by the Government, Dail Eireann itself should summon an Irish constituent assembly, to be elected by proportional representation under the supervision of Irish returning officers, the assembly to be empowered to frame a regular Irish constitution, provide for the protection of minorities, and determine the external relations of Ireland. It is expected that Sinn Fein would agree to this procedure, as it is admitted that the Dail is not fully representative for such purposes. It is extremely questionable, however, whether the British Government would accept the authority of such an assembly.
>
> Two other schemes have been put forward recently for an Irish settlement. The first, proposed by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, met with instant approval from a large body of English, as well as Irish, opinion.
>
> The main points in Lord Grey's suggestion were:
>
> Ireland to have the same freedom as the other dominions to settle her own government. But—
>
> One foreign policy, one army, and navy for Great Britain and Ireland.
>
> Britain to withdraw after two years and leave Irishmen to govern themselves.
>
> Close on the heels of this generous suggestion came another even more generous from the Liberal leader, ex-Premier Henry Asquith, who proposed for Ireland:
>
> Status of autonomous dominion in the fullest and widest sense.
>
> Equal terms with the dominions with regard to external relations and making and revising treaties.
>
> Separate army and navy.
>
> Fiscal independence.
>
> Somewhere within these limitations essential settlement of the Irish problem must lie. If England and Ireland can not soon get together and frame a peaceful solution, Britain must continue to rule Ireland with an iron hand. There are at present close to 100,000 soldiers and policemen engaged in keeping order in Ireland, and there is no order.
>
> As long as the present condition of affairs exists murders of policemen and soldiers will continue. It has been shown that these murders are leading to counter-murders. The vicious circle from which, so far as can be foreseen, there is no breaking away, save in the direction of sheer anarchy and annihilation, is continued. The country tends more and more toward republicanism. It is agreed that, at the present time, it is more in Britain's interest to be generous toward Ireland than in the interest of those whose one aim is an Irish republic.

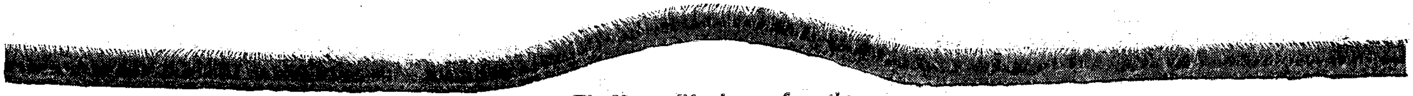
HARDING AS BARN-PAINTER, BAND-MUSICIAN, AND HUMORIST

MR. HARDING'S TALENT in the art of barn-painting has been neglected by his campaign biographers, complains a newspaper writer who set out to gather some real "inside dope" about the President-elect of the United States. Not only did the Harding right hand once distribute red paint over the barns of a countryside, but we are assured the Harding head so conducted the jobs that the financial results were satisfactory. From another source the inquiring newspaper man learned that, in his extreme youth, the future President once managed to get from Marion to Cleveland by a method which might be colloquially called, "beating his way." As soon as the voting was over, in the recent national election, says the correspondent, everybody who knew Harding, either in Washington or Ohio, began telling stories about him. One thing was notable in all the incidents encountered by this particular news-gatherer: whatever criticism there might be, all the stories and all the story-tellers agreed on Harding's personal popularity, his even temper, and amiability. Taking up the barn-painting episode first, the correspondent writes, in the New York *Times:*

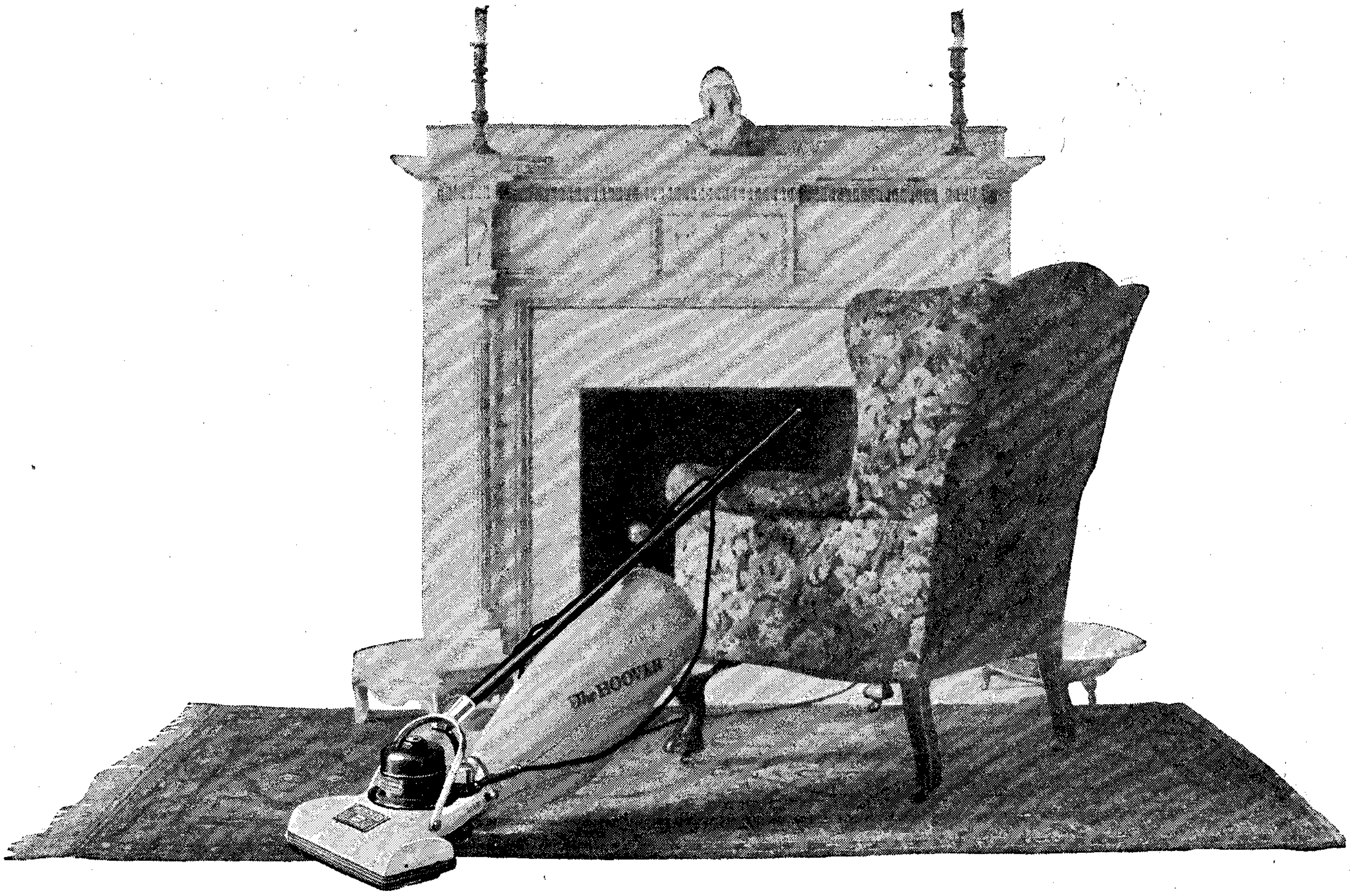
> In his middle teens, Warren Gamaliel was deep in that business. In fact, he had formed a fifty-fifty partnership with one of his Blooming Grove chums, and one summer in the early 70's the pair of them literally painted the countryside red. They soon earned a reputation of being the most expert barn artists in Morrow County. One of the episodes in this epoch of the next President's young life is thus related by a close friend:
>
> "Warren and his partner solicited the job of painting the barn of a farmer having a well-deserved reputation for thrift, not to say tightness. They began dickering over the terms of the proposed contract.
>
> "'Do you paint by the day or by the job?' queried the cautious barn-owner.
>
> "'Either way,' replied Harding. 'Two dollars each a day till we finish, or $25 for the whole job, we furnishing the paint.'
>
> "The farmer did a little mental calculating and decided he would save money on the second proposition. The decorators mixed their paints and started. The barn was big and the day was hot, but the boys plied their brushes rapidly. Before noon they were interrupted by the farmer. Having done some further calculating, he had come to the conclusion he had been stung. He said he wanted the work finished on a *per-diem* basis.
>
> "'That's all right,' agreed the senior painter, 'we always aim to please our patrons.'
>
> "The day got hotter and the painters took their time. They picked out the shady side and accommodated their pace to the shade-line as it moved slowly across the boards. The farmer got angry. At this leisurely speed, he figured, it would take more than a week to finish the job. He fumed and fussed, while the painters daubed calmly on, not caring, apparently, whether it took a week or a month. They rested a good long hour to eat their lunches, and then followed the shade-line to the north side.
>
> "'Darn you fellers,' the farmer finally exploded, 'I'll give you the $25—go ahead and get through.'
>
> "'Sure,' said Harding, with a grin. 'It's pretty hot, but we'll get through all right.'
>
> "The shade was abandoned, and the boys slapped on the red paint with a recklessness that broke speed records. By nightfall three sides of the barn were regenerated, and before ten o'clock the next morning the job was done. The farmer sadly paid up, grumbling."
>
> A side-light on this story is the fact that last April, when Senator Harding was a candidate for the Republican nomination, it was incorporated in a "human-interest" article prepared for publication in a certain magazine. The article was submitted to the Senator for his approval. When he came to the painting episode, he grinned.
>
> "Well!" he exclaimed, "that happened all right enough, but I'll have to blue-pencil it. It might cost me the farmer vote."

A sample of Senator Harding's dry humor is presented in this incident, which comes from Washington:

> Two Senators with whom the President-elect has been on intimate terms are "Jim" Watson, of Indiana, and Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania. The three had a habit of lunching together in the Senate restaurant at the Capitol. One day, less than a year ago, they were joined by Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, who is (or was) chummy with Knox.



The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this—flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently "beats" out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life

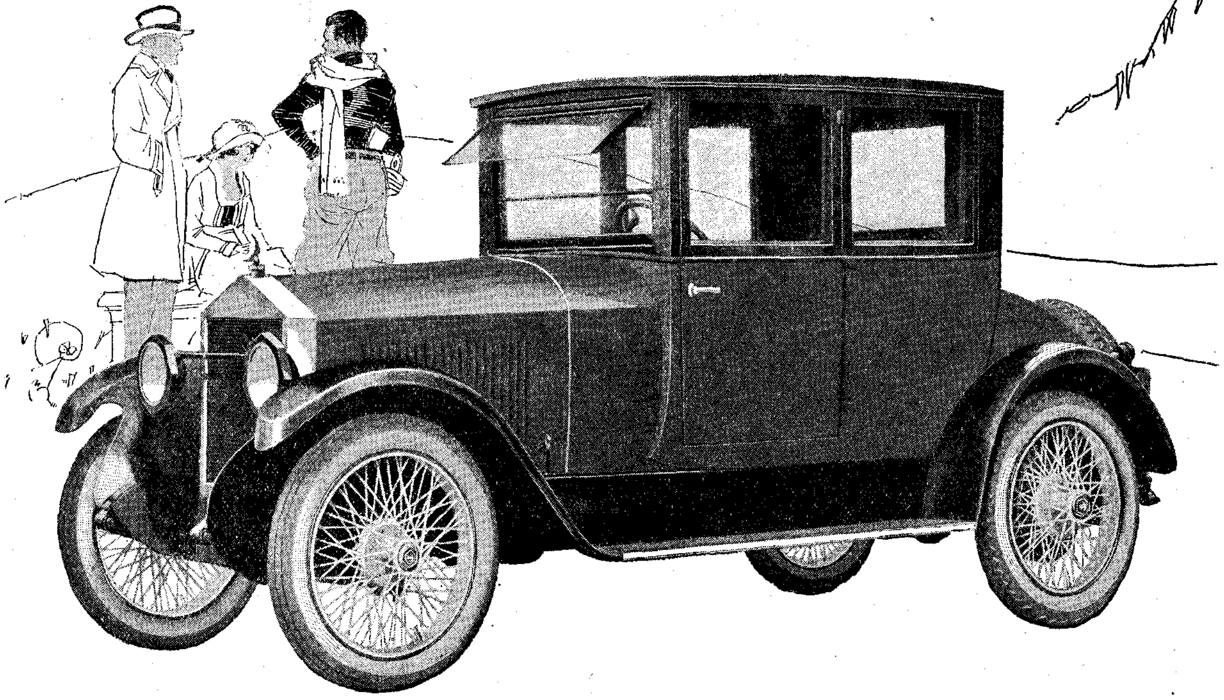


Clean rugs are the foundation of immaculate surroundings. Constant and proper cleaning will prolong their life of charm. They should be gently beaten, to dislodge embedded grit. They should be carefully swept, to detach all clinging litter. They should be suction cleaned, to withdraw the loosened dirt. Only The Hoover does all three. And it is the largest selling electric cleaner in the world.

The HOOVER

It Beats—as it Sweeps—as it Cleans

THE HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER COMPANY
The oldest makers of electric cleaners
North Canton, Ohio Hamilton, Canada



Actual Photograph of the Six-48 Coupé

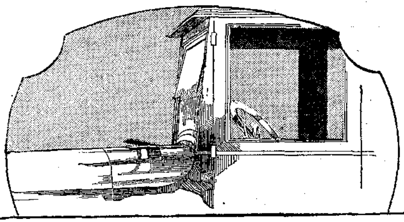
The Moon Motor Car makes its strongest appeal to mature judgment. Individuality, the distinctive beauty of lines and finish, is backed up by mechanical construction which has proved its exceptional worth in the tests of service. The car is an evolution of sixteen years' successful manufacturing experience—priced within the realm of reason.

Built by MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *St. Louis, U. S. A.*

MOON

THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR

The cowl ventilator, adjustable from the instrument board, and the combination folding windshield provide complete control of fresh air in Moon closed models.



Moon engineers have so arranged the two that the interiors of the Sedan and Coupé are thoroughly comfortable in any weather the whole year around.

"We are all candidates for President," joked Watson, "why not decide now who gets the Republican nomination. Harding, there, certainly looks the part—let's give it to him."

"No, Jim, you've got the voice—you would sound like a President," retaliated the Ohioan.

Watson shook his head. "There's Hiram," he said. "He's got me beat with that Gatling-gun oratory of his."

"What's the matter with me?" piped up Knox. "Haven't I anything?"

"No," remarked Harding dryly, "you've only got brains."

Another story, one that caused Senator Harding no little discomfiture, is founded on his comment on his Chicago nomination:

When the news was flashed that he had been nominated, the newspaper correspondents rushed to his headquarters to get the first interview with the Republican candidate for President. "What do you think of it?" was the question asked on all sides. The Senator laughed.

"I feel as tho I had gone in with a pair of eights," he replied, "and come out with a full house."

The poker story spread, and before long reached the ear of "The Duchess," as the Senator calls his wife, and the pillars of the church of which he is a member. They didn't like it and made no bones telling him so. But evidently the antipoker vote wasn't very potent at the polls last Tuesday!

Mr. Harding is said to be devoted to Shakespeare, in spite of the slight mistake in the name of a play with which he is credited during the recent campaign. Years ago, it is related—

Barrett was to play the rôle of *Brutus* in "Julius Cæsar" at Cleveland, and Harding made up his mind to get there and hear him, if it took his last nickel. Harry Sheets, a reporter who comprised with Harding the entire editorial staff of the Harding newspaper, was a Shakespearian student. Harding decided to take him along as company, and at least part of the pay-roll. They scraped together $6. Harding knew the Big Four railroad conductor and believed they could work him for a ride to Cleveland, thereby saving fare. The scheme worked as far as Galion, where the conductor got off. The new man was an icy stranger, and, lacking tickets, the travelers were forced to dig into their cash reserve for $2.40, leaving a combined net balance of only $3.60.

They arrived at Cleveland with great voids in their stomachs, but went straight to the theater box-office and waited for the gallery sale to open. The ticket man relieved them of $1 each, reducing the exchequer to $1.60. That evening as they sat there in the gallery gazing in awe at the marvelous scenes and drinking in every word that fell from the tragic *Brutus*, the young publisher and his reporter forgot their hunger and their tribulations, but when the curtain fell for the last time and they wandered down into the street they were conscious of an overpowering desire for food and the necessity of a night's lodging.

At the old United States Hotel they negotiated a deal whereby the clerk, in consideration for $1.50 in cash, paid in advance, allowed them one meal each and a small bed in a dingy back room. Their joint balance was now ten cents. The next morning, breakfastless, they went to the railroad station wondering how they both were to get back to Marion on a dime. But they had seen Barrett in "Julius Cæsar," which was what they had come for, and they were ready to ride the bumpers if necessary.

Luck was with them. The conductor turned out to be a Marion man, who let them both ride free.

Senator Frelinghuysen is responsible for the following:

"Senator Harding loves to talk about his early boyhood struggles in the West, and several times has related to me the story of his playing the alto horn in the Marion Band, of which he was manager.

"A great event in Ohio was the contest between the bands of the State annually held at Findlay. Young Harding was anxious to get the uniforms of the Marion Band paid for, and so entered the band in competition and took it to Findlay. The uniforms had cost $100, and he thought if the band could win one of the prizes it would pay for the uniforms. He engineered the affair and, as he said to me, 'we blew our heads off, but there were so many bands from the big cities that I felt discouraged and thought we had failed.' When the prizes were to be awarded, all of the players had left except the bass drum, the clarionet, and Harding with the alto horn. Suddenly, his name was called and he was presented to the judges and got the third prize, $200, and was told to follow the bands which had won first and second prizes. The three players formed and followed the other two bands, playing as hard as they could. When they got back to Marion they received a great ovation. Senator Harding says it was the proudest moment of his life."

Mr. Harding, we are told, has promised to appoint one Democrat to office. This promise was given about a year ago, on October 28, 1919, the day the Senate passed the prohibition amendment. As the story runs:

On that day Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, a supporter of the amendment, but personally a "liberal," approached Senator Harding and said:

"Well, I see that fate has it that you will leave us next year and go to the other end of the avenue."

Harding smiled and said that he was a candidate, but that many things intervened between the nomination and election.

"I have some of the vision of the old slaves that are still working on my plantation, and I tell you that you will be the next President," retorted Senator Williams. "And I am going to make one request of you," he added, "and that is that you appoint me Minister to Portugal."

"I'll do it, if you insist, provided your vision comes true," replied Harding, "but may I ask you why you want such a place?"

"That's simple. I've figured it out that Portugal is the last place in the world that will go dry."

Remember there are two sides to every question. Get them both.

Be truthful. Get the facts.

Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong.

Be decent, be fair, be generous.

Boost—don't knock.

There's good in everybody. Bring out the good in everybody and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.

In reporting a political gathering give the facts, tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it. Treat all parties alike.

If there's any politics to be played we will play it in our editorial columns.

Treat all religious matter reverently.

If it can possibly be avoided never bring ignominy to an innocent man or child in telling of the misdeed or misfortunes of a relative.

Don't wait to be asked, but do it without asking, and, above all, be clean and never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.

I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child.

WARREN G. HARDING.

HARDING'S NEWSPAPER CREED.

This set of rules, perhaps indicative of more than the journalistic ethics of the President-elect, is given to every young reporter on joining the staff of the Marion *Morning Star*.

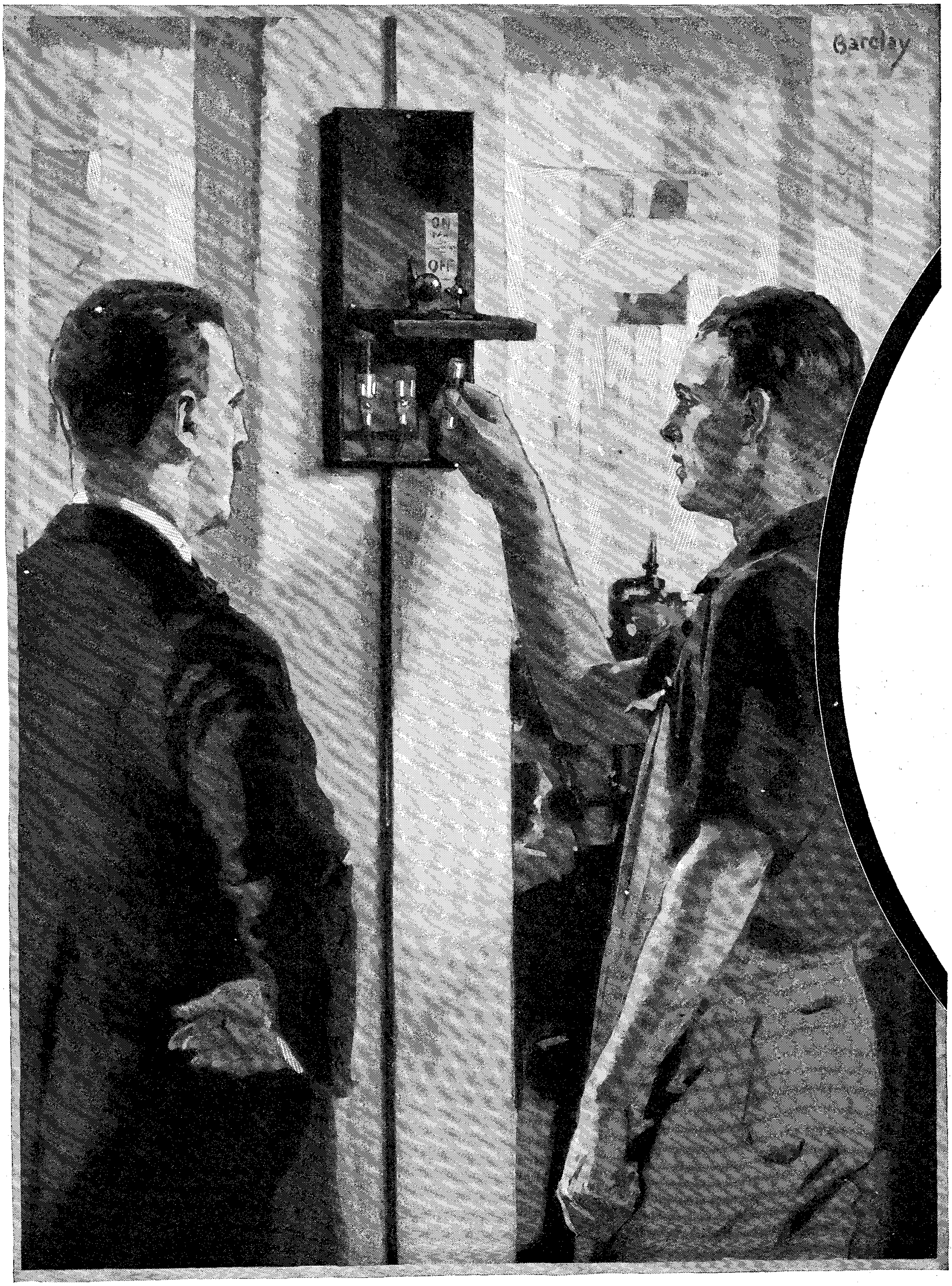
ONE DEMOCRAT THE "MINORITY" IN THE NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY

THAT FAMOUS LIGHT-OPERA SAILOR who declaimed,

> "I am the cook and the captain bold
> And the mate of the *Nancy* brig,
> And the bo'son tight, and the midshipmite,
> And the crew of the captain's gig,"

had nothing much on the newly elected Democratic minority in the 1921 New Jersey legislature. The "minority" consists of precisely one man, Harry Runyon, of Warren County, the only Democrat who was elected to the Assembly in the whole Republican-swept State. Mr. Runyon is at present Mayor of Belvidere and clerk of the Warren County tax board, positions which he will continue to hold. In addition he will be called upon to represent his party in thirty Assembly standing committees, nineteen joint legislative committees, and a number of special committees. Assembled in caucus, he will nominate himself and put through his election as the minority leader of the Assembly. He announces that he fears no party quarrels, or, if any should arise, they will be strictly internal affairs. "The minority caucus will be the most harmonious and quiet affair you ever heard," he assured a correspondent of the Washington *Post*, who interviewed him in Trenton. The entire caucus, it might be mentioned, will be held under Mr. Runyon's hat. The correspondent reports in general:

The Democratic minority in the 1921 New Jersey legislature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ON
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Westinghouse
SWITCHES AND OTHER "SAFETY FIRST" DEVICES

W
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC

Here's a Safety Switch That's SAFE!

The Westinghouse-Krantz Safety Switch is absolutely safe for everybody in the plant. Even the workman who doesn't know the first thing about electricity can operate it without danger.

It's so constructed that contact with live parts, either in operating the switch or in replacing a fuse, is an impossibility.

Open it up. Put your hand inside. Touch any part of the simple mechanism. Accident is impossible. It's 100% safe.

And why shouldn't a switch be 100% safe? Electric wiring is always carefully covered by insulation, both for its own protection and for the protection of life and property. Why should the switch, with which the operator comes most in contact, be left alive?

Compare the Westinghouse-Krantz with the exposed knife switch. Compare it with the ordinary enclosed switch in which switch and fuses are in the same compartment, and the live parts are exposed when the door is opened.

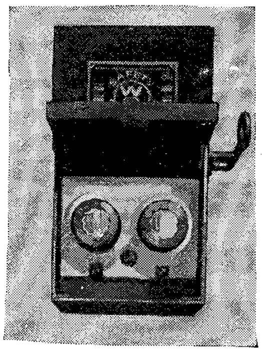
And the Westinghouse-Krantz does more than protect the operator. It protects the work all along the line. It can be locked in the open position thus doing away with the danger of careless closing of the circuit while others are working on it.

The steadily increasing use of electric power to drive all types of industrial machinery, large and small, is adding new emphasis to the demand for a safety switch that IS safe.

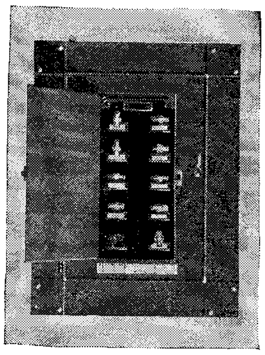
That Westinghouse-Krantz Safety Switches meet every requirement of safety is shown by the facts that they have been approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters under classification "A" meaning "Accomplished Safety," and that they meet requirements of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Westinghouse can supply safety switches and safety switch boards for any installation.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY



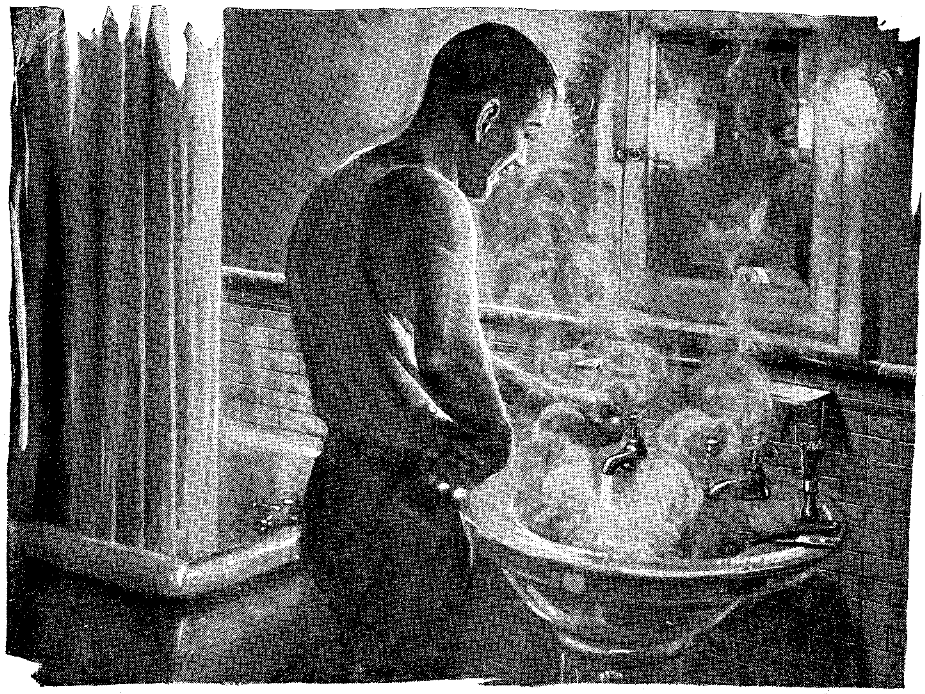
The door opens only when the current is off.



A child can operate this board in safety.

Westinghouse

SWITCHES AND OTHER "SAFETY FIRST" DEVICES



Have you any hot water on tap at 6 a.m.?

—or 3 a.m., or 5 a.m., or at any other time, for that matter? It is not necessary to stay up all night to nurse the furnace or the gas heater to provide your hot water for the morning bath or shower.

An abundant supply of hot water is always on tap with

The JARVIS THERMOFLASH

—and moreover, the water supply temperature is automatically regulated with almost human ingenuity.

The *Jarvis Thermoflash* is easily attached to the small gas water heater of any make and range boiler of any size already in your home. Simple in operation. Automatically shuts off the gas the moment the water is heated to desired temperature and automatically turns the gas on the moment water is required to be heated. No special gas or water piping or meter—no tearing up of lawns.

See your local plumber or gas company, or send your order to us. The *Jarvis Thermoflash*, price

$35.00

F.O.B. New York, and a moderate charge for installation.

Tested and approved of for public purchase by
Good Housekeeping Institute
New York Tribune Institute

Send for free booklet: "How to Make Any Gas Water Heater and Boiler Automatic."

B. RYAN CO.
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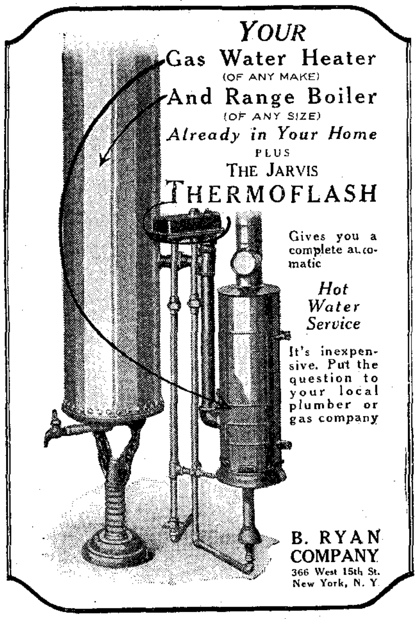


PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was hurrying to catch his train to Belvidere, the little Warren County town where he officiates as mayor.

"Yes, sir," he was saying, "we—I mean I—are—am going to battle for the interests of our—my party from the beginning of the session to the end."

The House of Assembly of New Jersey consists of sixty members. Harry Runyon, who won by 1,900 votes in Warren County, despite a Harding majority of 800, was the lone Democrat chosen on Election day. The remaining fifty-nine Assemblymen-elect, who include two women, two ministers, and a negro, are Republicans.

"Our Governor, Mr. Edwards, is a Democrat, you know," Mr. Runyon resumed, "and"—with a twinkle in his eye—"I ought to be a great help to him, don't you think, pushing the administration measures to victory and all that sort of thing."

Mr. Runyon, who is quite young and a former service man, while apparently realizing the truly heavy party responsibility that will be shifted to his shoulders next year, is not blind to the humor in the situation.

"I've been getting a line on things," he said, "and I find that there are thirty standing committees in the Assembly, nineteen joint legislative committees, and that there are always a number of special committees of the House. Under the Assembly rules the minority is entitled to representation on every one of those committees. Looks like I've got my work cut out for me, doesn't it?"

From time immemorial it has been the custom in all legislatures for the minority to draw the line of demarcation on the very first day of the session by placing in nomination and voting for one of its own members whom it has selected in caucus for speaker. Mr. Runyon indicated that he will not depart from this custom. But it will be a simple process.

"The minority caucus will be the most harmonious and quiet affair you ever heard of," said he. "It will probably be held on the train between Belvidere and Trenton. There will be no debate. I will weigh calmly and deliberately the respective merits and abilities of the members of the minority, decide that those of Harry Runyon are transcendent, place him in nomination, and vote for him. He will be defeated, but not discouraged, and will at once assume the minority floor leadership.

"There'll be one satisfactory and, I believe, unprecedented feature about my floor leadership. The ranks of the minority will always be intact, none of my men will ever 'run out' on me, and I will always be able to deliver the solid minority vote."

"How are you going to manage to attend to the business of the forty-nine or more committees of which you will be a member?" Mr. Runyon was asked.

"Search me," he answered. "I'll have to do the best I can, keep my eye on the most important one, and be on the watch to protest whenever the Republicans try to 'put over' anything.

"There'll be some fun and a lot of hard work in it," he went on. "There are a great many Democrats left in New Jersey—oh, yes, there are, regardless of last Tuesday's vote—and I will have to be spokesman for them all in the House of Assembly. Besides that, there will be my duties as Mayor of Belvidere and clerk of the

Warren County tax board to discharge. My time will be fully occupied."

The New York *Morning Telegraph* finds a few semiserious considerations mixed up with the humor of the new "minority's" situation. It observes editorially:

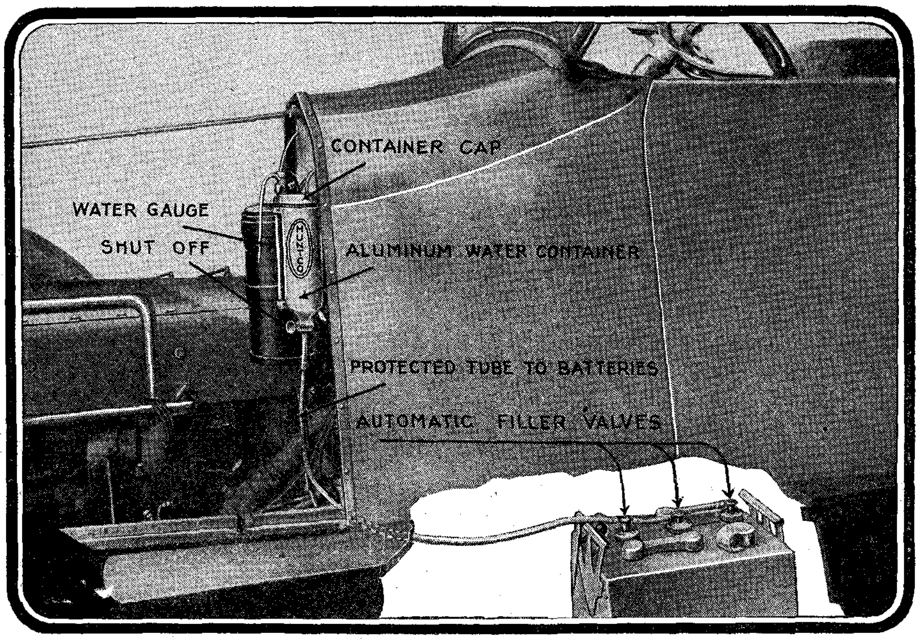
> It is a little premature, perhaps, to discuss a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1924, but there can be no harm, we hope, in calling attention to the availability of New Jersey's favorite Democratic son, Hon. Harry Runyon, of Warren County, who will be minority leader of the Assembly at Trenton next winter. Mr. Runyon is not only a favorite, he appears to be an only son of his party in the trans-Hudson Commonwealth.
>
> When the legislators foregather he will, we presume, call a meeting of the minority and organize for action. So thoroughly will he have the situation in hand that no opposition to his policies or his program is possible. Modesty can not intervene to prevent him from supporting himself for leader, for there will be no other Democrats in the House. He stands alone, sole survivor among all Assembly candidates of Tuesday's "involvement."
>
> He is in a position, moreover, to build up for himself a fairly strong party machine. By custom, if not by law, the minority leader at Trenton is entitled to patronage and perquisites in the nature of patronage. He designates certain house retainers, is entitled to a special office and clerical assistance in his work. He is favored of fortune. We will watch the course of the Warren County statesman with interest when he assembles himself and organizes for action in January.
>
> New Jersey had a candidate for the nomination in 1912, in 1916, and again in 1920.
>
> What's the matter with Runyon for 1924?

WHERE STONE-AGE MERCHANDISING METHODS ARE STILL USED

BUSINESS on a barter basis may not be as common in 1920 as it was in the stone age, but what there is of it is mighty profitable, tho ticklish. The natives of the parts where this venerable style of merchandising still prevails may be a little vague regarding the fine points of the League of Nations, but it's foolish to try any "Ponzi tricks" on them, we are told. They know what they want, and tho they don't think much in dollars and cents or any other form of coin, their ideas regarding the value of both their own wares and those of the trader who seeks to deal with them are well defined, and they possess memories of exceeding length and clarity, to the discomfiture of anybody who tries to slip one over on them. We learn that there is a large field for barter away up in the northwest corner of our country and across the strait on the Siberian coast and adjacent islands, and many people are taking advantage of it. It's futile for a greenhorn to go into this line, however, without first informing himself thoroughly as to the peculiar conditions that surround it, according to Meyer Krupp, manager of the Alaska Fur Company, who has been engaged in the business for many years. In an article in *Pacific Ports* (Seattle), he

Huntco

'Always on Duty'



Set this device at work on *your* car

INSURES the motorist against a common motor worry—*Battery trouble due to low water.* Works by itself. Always on the job. Automatically keeps up Strength, Volume and Concentration of battery fluid. Saves lighting and ignition troubles.

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AUTOMATIC
STORAGE BATTERY
WATER FILLER

Increases life of Battery. A big money saver. Adaptable to any standard make of Battery and easily attached to any car.

Get in touch with nearest dealer through us. Drop us a postal stating make of your car and type of Battery in use.

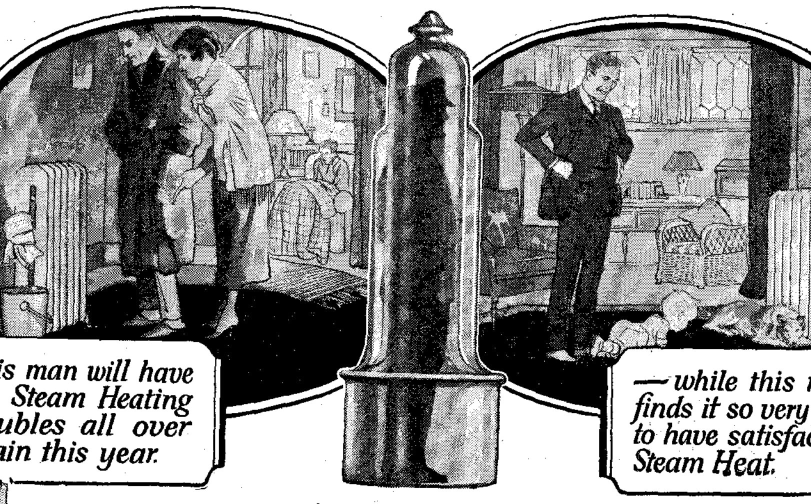
Send for Literature

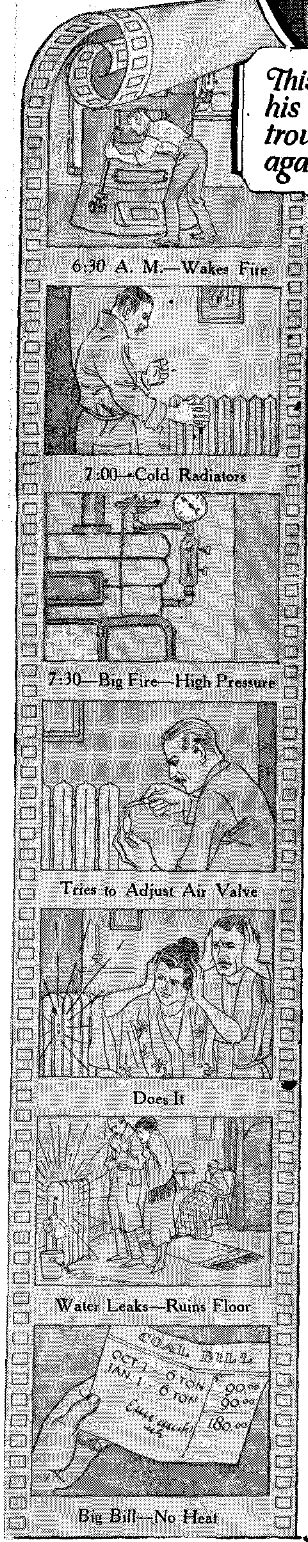
JOHN HUNTER CORP.
Fulton, New York

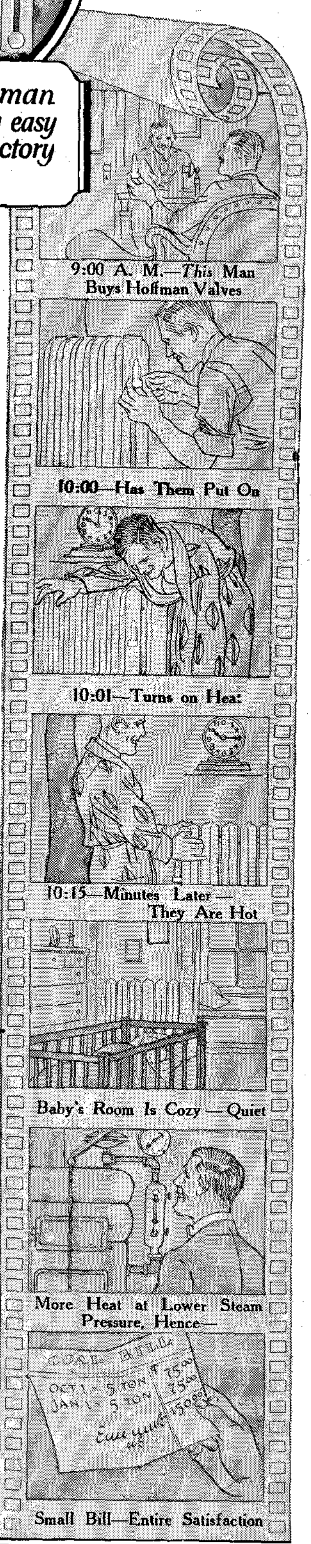
'Always on Duty'

DEALERS—Write us for name of nearest distributor of this quick money maker.

Huntco


This man will have his Steam Heating troubles all over again this year.
—while this man finds it so very easy to have satisfactory Steam Heat.


6:30 A. M.—Wakes Fire
7:00—Cold Radiators
7:30—Big Fire—High Pressure
Tries to Adjust Air Valve
Does It
Water Leaks—Ruins Floor
COAL BILL
OCT. 1 - 6 TON 90.00
JAN. 1 - 6 TON 90.00
180.00
Big Bill—No Heat


9:00 A. M.—This Man Buys Hoffman Valves
10:00—Has Them Put On
10:01—Turns on Heat
10:15—Minutes Later — They Are Hot
Baby's Room Is Cozy — Quiet
More Heat at Lower Steam Pressure, Hence—
COAL BILL
OCT. 1 - 5 TON 75.00
JAN. 1 - 5 TON 75.00
150.00
Small Bill—Entire Satisfaction

The No. 1 Hoffman—
Watchman of your coal pile

By the way—

What kind of Steam Heating will YOU have this Winter?

The red line in the thermometer is sinking lower every day. Don't wait until January to ask, " What can be wrong with the heating system? " *Now* is the time to call in your heating contractor. He will tell you how economical it is to equip your radiators and pipe lines with Hoffman Valves. No alteration to your present system is required. There is a Hoffman Valve for every type of steam heating system. Guaranteed in writing for five years' perfect operation.

With the No. 1 Hoffman Valve—Watchman of your coal pile—

—Your radiators are fully heated almost as soon as the steam is turned on.

—You have steam heating that works efficiently and silently—no rumbling in radiators, no banging in pipes.

—No water can leak over your floors and rugs—no steam can escape with annoying hiss.

—No fussing or meddling is possible, much less necessary. Valve is non-adjustable. Operation is automatic.

—Your coal bills are smaller, for with complete venting of air you have complete warmth at lower steam pressure.

Send us $2.15 today for a No. 1 Hoffman Valve. Put it on the radiator that has been giving you the most trouble—see how quickly the radiator heats. Let it prove to you that you cannot afford to be without Hoffmans on every radiator, to insure heating comfort and small coal bills. Once you are convinced of Hoffman merit, have your heating contractor Hoffman-equip every radiator.

And write for this book

" More Heat from Less Coal"—the preliminary facts you want to know before starting your steam heating. Write to the New York office. A special catalog for architects and heating contractors.

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., INC., 512 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Chicago: 130 N. Wells St. Los Angeles: 405 S. Hill St.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

writes entertainingly of his experiences. Mr. Krupp is of the opinion that, while bartering offers good opportunities to build up a lucrative business, it calls for more real merchandising skill than does any line in which payment for goods is made in money or its recognized equivalents. The wares of the natives consist mainly of furs, valued by them in terms of articles that either meet their pressing every-day needs or appeal to their fancies. They are not much interested in money, tho they will accept gold certificates at times and they also admire twenty-dollar gold pieces. The things that really get the natives going, however, are small hornless phonographs, or other musical instruments, three-cornered needles, rifles, mixed candy, safety-razors, chewing-tobacco, heavy woolen underwear, and such. For instance, the writer relates how he tried to enter into negotiations with an Eskimo who was in a grouchy mood and wouldn't talk. After having had his heart mellowed with a plug of chewing-tobacco, the native finally consented to let the trader look at his furs. He showed no particular disposition to trade, however, asking in exchange for his goods such impossible things as whale-boats, anchors, and other things he knew the trader didn't have. Finally, the latter showed him a small toy telephone. After demonstrating that with this phone and two hundred feet of wire, the grouchy one could talk to his family at a distance, the Eskimo's curiosity was aroused, and also his desire, and the transaction ended happily for all concerned by the trader's receiving a good-sized collection of furs for his telephone and five hundred feet of wire plus sundry amounts of gum-drops, peanut brittle, three-cornered needles, a musical alarm-clock, and a few other little odds and ends. A trader who attempts to do business on a barter basis had better forget that his goods ever had a price in terms of money, we are told, as quoting prices only serves to complicate matters. The natives usually have an established schedule to go by, something like this: a rifle for a dark cross-fox; twenty pounds of cube sugar for a mink; a phonograph for a dark sable, and so on. A trader from the United States should always emphasize the fact that his goods are American made. The natives think American goods are great stuff. They have often been stung on wares from other countries. The trader is also admonished to exercise patience, for with the natives time apparently is never "of the essence" of any transaction in which they may be interested, and they seem to be deliberate almost to the point of stagnation, from an American point of view. Mr. Krupp devotes a part of his article to stories of various transactions in the barter game, from which we quote:

> Upon entering the home, so-called, of an Indian trapper, I greeted him cheerfully with a "Hello, Charlie."
>
> "Hi, Hi" (Yes, Yes), he replied.
>
> I told him that I had plenty of American goods to swap for his furs. After arousing the Indian's interest my Japanese luggage-carrier untied several bundles.
>
> I handed the Indian's wife and daughter a bundle of flashy bead necklaces to examine, and then started a phonograph going. The members of the native family were very much interested. The wife and daughter had bedecked themselves with the bright-colored beads, while the head of the house was looking inside the phonograph for the singer, who, in this instance, was Billy Golden singing "Turkey in the Straw."
>
> "How much moneys box music cost?" the Indian asked in his own way.
>
> "I do not sell phonographs or beads for money, but I may trade them to you for furs," I replied.
>
> The Indian wanted to know how many furs I wanted for the phonograph. I told him I could not tell until I had seen the furs he had, whereupon the entire family commenced to bring in martin, sable, ermine, and squirrel skins. I looked them over and made several lots. I traded a phonograph for one lot, a Mackinaw coat for another lot, a ten-pound bucket of candy for another, and three strings of beads and one calico dress for still another collection. Before departing, I presented the Indian with a harmonica, and gave gum-drops to the women folks. They were highly delighted with their trade and happy over the additional presents.
>
> Another trade was with a Russian hunter. After an exchange of the usual greetings, hot tea was served. The general conversation developed around his questions as to how long I intended to remain, if I was married or single, and if I intended to come back again. In the end I traded a quantity of prest brick tea, woolen stockings, steel bear-traps, one accordion, six tins of maple-sirup, three bead necklaces, a hunting-coat, a large box of chocolate candy, and two hundred and fifty American silver dollars for a fair-sized lot of sable skins.
>
> A Japanese hunter figured in another successful trade that brought good returns. His home was without any furniture whatever, not even a chair. It was very clean, however. The husband, wife, and children were all sitting around a small fire-pot, glowing with charcoal, in the center of the room. When I entered a small piece of matting was laid on the floor and I sat down on it in true Japanese fashion, with feet and knees bent behind me.
>
> The conversation commenced with an invitation for me to guess the ages of the girls—an old Japanese custom. At the conclusion of the guessing contest, which resulted in my being complimented by the husband, tea and grass cakes were served on the floor. I started a small phonograph going with a Japanese record, and they were actually dumfounded. I handed the members of the family some gum-drops and fudge, which they accepted with avidity. I was asked if the phonograph would play throughout the entire year, or "just when I wanted it to play"; also "why the man who sang (in this case it was Billy Murray) did not come along" with me. Profuse explanations, of course, were necessary.
>
> The women folks greatly admired the many things I showed them. They thought the gum-drops, some of which I gave them, were "wonderful." My visit finally was concluded by trading one 30/30 rifle, six boxes of cartridges, four boxes of chewing-gum, one small phonograph and forty records, six pairs of heavy woolen socks, twelve pairs of woolen stockings, one field-glass, twelve fox-traps, one small flute, one flashlight, ten yards of fancy cretonne, ten yards of red flannel, one bottle of perfume, 200 yen for a good lot of ermine and white-fox skins. The entire trade was consummated in the Japanese language, interspersed with a smattering of pidgin English.

A Chinese fur merchant who told Mr. Krupp he was "plentee savee" displayed a price-list, over a year old, issued by a firm of fur dealers in St. Louis. This Chinaman wanted to deal in terms of money. He wanted thirty-five dollars apiece for white-fox skins and two hundred dollars each for sables. The American showed him a pair of corduroy pants on which he quoted him a price of thirty-five dollars, and tho the Celestial did not evince any enthusiasm after he had partaken of a few gum-drops and cigarets, he finally consented to let go of a small lot of furs. The account continues:

> It is well for the trader to be on close guard in swapping with Chinese, as they are shrewd traders. Quite often they will blend and rectify sable skins by dyeing yellow or pale skins to a medium dark shade, and doing it so nicely that the hide part is left intact with no visible coloring in sight. It is, therefore, advisable to examine sable skins with a fairly strong magnifying glass. This also applies to the cross-fox. When a trapper has, we will say, fifty cross-fox skins, and they are all dark, it is then time to bring the magnifying glass into action.
>
> Taking on another Japanese carrier, in addition to my regular carrier, I proceeded to a native settlement about ten miles up a good-sized stream. The village possest two bicycles, one with real rubber tires; also an American-made wheelbarrow. There were two streets in the village and both led to a general merchandise store conducted by a Chinese. The boss was busy balancing his accounts, using a small paint brush, while the clerk was playing a game of Chinese checkers with another Chinese. While I was in the store a man brought in ten squirrel-skins to trade for some medicine. When asked what kind of medicine he wanted, the customer replied that he was not particular, whereupon the clerk mixed various herbs in a bag and then handed the mixture to the man, and the trade was concluded.
>
> The Chinese merchant was greatly astonished at my visit, and asked, as tea and rice cakes were served on a box covered with an old newspaper, whether I came from New York or North America. I told him I came from both places, but the merchant said this was impossible. To avoid further discussion on this score, I directed my luggage carriers to untie their bundles and show the goods I carried. After examining several articles, the merchant was much impress with a hair-clipper and a musical alarm-clock, which I traded, together with a bolt of red flannel, a large horseshoe magnet, a magnifying glass, and one hundred Shanghai dollars for a small lot of cross-fox and one silver-fox.
>
> The last trade I will attempt to describe in this article was with a Russian trader and his Japanese wife. After they had each drunk eight cups of tea, they appeared to feel somewhat drowsy and were in no mood to trade. Besides, the trader wanted to go with his furs to Vladivostok, while the

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> hostess thought Hakodate, Japan, would be the best place. She wanted to travel by the next sailing-boat that appeared in that vicinity for Hakodate. They figured that they would probably have to wait a season or two for the sail-boat to appear, but this fact was of no consequence, as waiting with them comes perfectly natural.
>
> I told them I had traveled for thirty days and thirty nights to pay them a visit, which seemed to impress them very much. I followed this statement with the presentation of a large illustrated book, showing photographs of the ports on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States. They became absorbed in the pictures in the book and decided not to travel, either to Vladivostok or Hakodate, and I traded them a lot of miscellaneous merchandise for a number of ermine and sable skins. I gave them an additional present of glazed fruit and dried pears, and genuine joy resulted.
>
> Any trader intending to enter Siberia on a bartering trip should conform himself strictly to the conditions of the country and get used to "roughing it." He should avoid giving any lessons, imparting knowledge, or exhibiting manners, for where ignorance is in happiness it is unbecoming to be wise, and it is sure to be unappreciated. The most important feature is to have something original to barter with. I may expatiate further on the class of goods that find particular appeal in Siberia as follows:
>
> Very small-sized trunks, more on the order of toy trunks, with metal covering. These can be had in department-stores in the United States during the holiday season at from two dollars to five dollars each.
>
> Field-glasses, large size, leather covered, brass cap and finish, preferably those that telescope three to four times.
>
> Small music-boxes that play two or three airs—the kind that are shipped in by the thousands from Switzerland.
>
> Alarm-clocks, large and square, that play music instead of the customary bell-ringing at regular intervals.
>
> Large and medium-sized butcher-knives that curve at the end, generally known as fish-knives.
>
> Strong linen twine for gill nets, and heavy and medium laid cotton twine for porpoise and whale nets.
>
> Plenty of American silver dollars, particularly if trading in a small coastal boat. Also some American gold. The ten- and twenty-dollar gold pieces are greatly admired.
>
> I would emphatically caution against the use of any "Ponzi methods" on any of the natives, as they have a clear and lasting memory. The trader should make a good margin on his stock in trade, but he should give full value for his product. If this is done, the native will hold his furs, ivory, bristles, etc., for the trader when he visits him again.

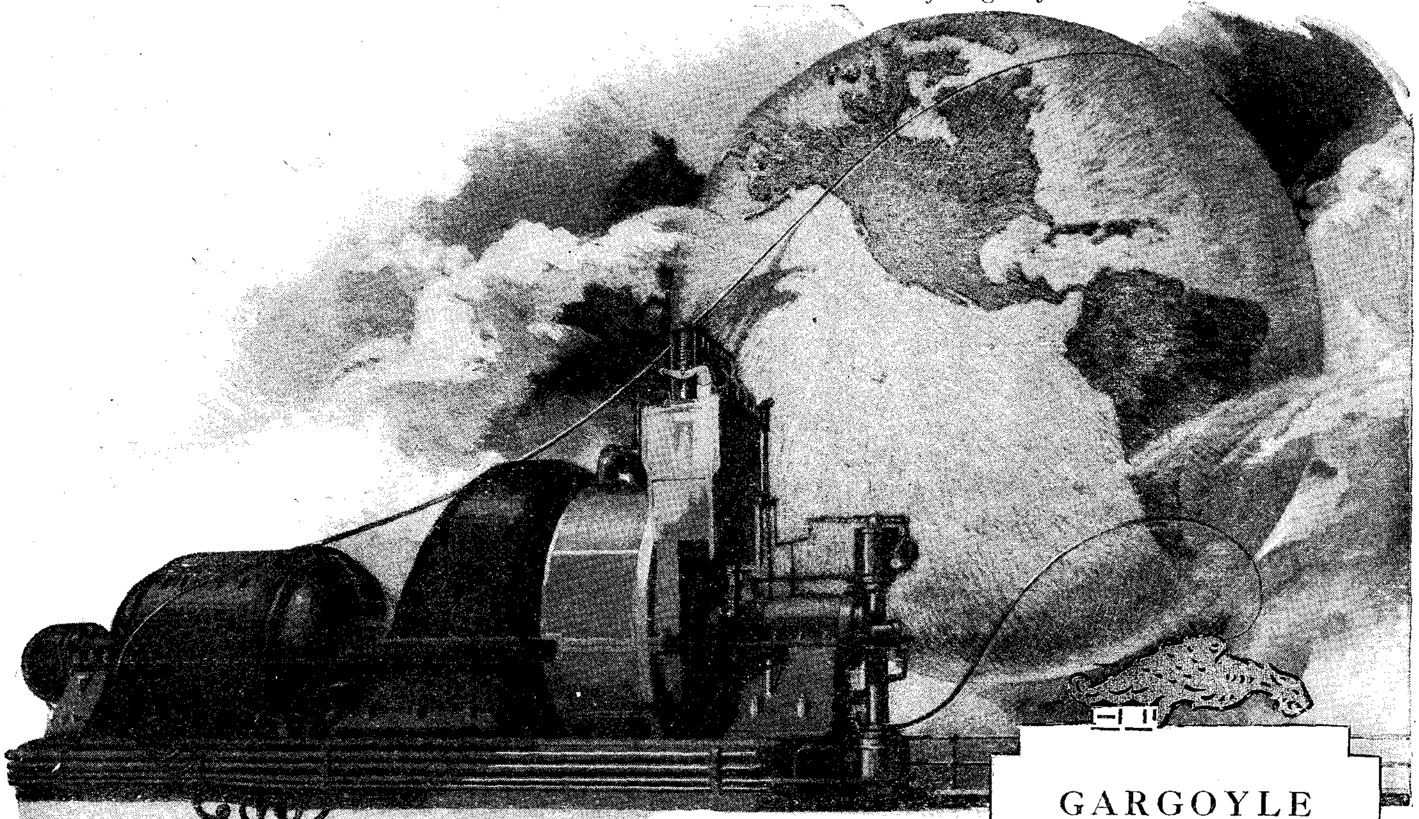
The writer ends his article with a few "don'ts" for the benefit of prospective barterers, interesting because they show how much human nature in the remotest corners of the world resembles that in more civilized regions. We read:

> No whisky or strong wines should be taken into Siberia by traders, as misunderstandings with the heads of the different settlements are bound to result. Furthermore, the natives go literally crazy after a couple of drinks. With the exception of fancy bead necklaces, it is not advisable to take any jewelry, as nine chances out of ten the trader will not have the kind that will appeal. It is also unprofitable to take along such items of women's wearing apparel as skirts, waists, hats, corsets, coats, capes, etc., as they are not in demand.
>
> Traders should also be cautioned against being too liberal with their opinion about any political or local questions, even if it is solicited. One faction or another is bound to be dissatisfied with opinions that may be exprest. It also must be borne in mind that there are various species of spies to be avoided.
>
> To attempt to negotiate a trade immediately upon entering the home of a native is to lose out. The visiting trader should proceed more or less leisurely, partaking of tea that is offered and commenting on the nice cool climate. Another important point involves the matter of economy. Traders should not try to trade too economically, particularly among Japanese settlers. Traders should also leave presents after a trade is consummated for the trapper and each member of his flock, otherwise they are likely to rename him "Kechimbo San," which in plain English means "Mr. Tightwad," in which event the trader's days of profitable bartering are of very short duration.
>
> No attempts should be made to force a trade, no matter how zealous a trader may be to barter off his merchandise and get back to his home country. The natives must be given ample time to inspect and examine the articles that are offered for their furs, otherwise a proposed deal is certain to fall flat, and the visiting trader will receive an invitation to call by and by, which may be taken to mean a year or two, for no one in this country classifies time of any value, not even the fire department.

THE FESTIVE RUBBERNECK WAGON IN FRANCE'S BATTLE-FIELDS

WAR-TORN northern France is rapidly assuming the character of a gigantic "show" attended by an ever-increasing stream of tourists. On the roads where a little over two years ago there were munition-trucks and ambulances and swift cars bearing grim generals, there are now only automobiles carrying loads of sightseers and rumbling "rubberneck" wagons with magaphone accompaniment. The voice of the "spieler" is heard in the land, and his vocal efforts recall the Coney Island "barker" at his vociferous best. "This way to the trenches. Here's where you find your big heap of ruins." Amid crumbling cathedrals rise hotels, against shattered walls lean tea-rooms and picture post-card booths, and staring out from strategic positions, taken and retaken during the war at the cost of thousands of lives, is the sign, "Cool drinks sold here." The tourist traffic to the battle-fields began almost immediately after the signing of the armistice, but T. R. Ybarra tells us in the New York *Evening Post* that it is only this last summer that the war-zone has taken on the unmistakable look of "Touristia." He goes on:

> I had seen signs up everywhere advertising excursions to the front, yet I had not suspected the truth. You could get any kind of tour, posters and booklets and pamphlets informed you. There were cheap tours, semicheap tours, expensive tours. Meals were provided and rooms at hotels. Sometimes wine was included, sometimes not. "Competent lecturers" would be at hand to give full details *en route*. Large, handsome autos would transport you to Hero Land. You would see real trenches, real ruins. And not for a moment would you be uncomfortable. Everything was to be as soft-cushioned and luxurious as a tour through the most tourist-ridden show district of Switzerland.
>
> Still I did not suspect the truth. Four years of the most terrible fighting in history had left me unprepared to believe that the scene of all those awful battles, with their unprecedented bloodshed, could in the twinkling of an eye take its place alongside the Riviera and the Yellowstone and the many "Wonderlands of This" and "Switzerland of That" which are held out by tourist companies as lures to the tourist.
>
> But the battle-zone is now "Touristia." And next year it will be still more emphatically "Touristia," and the year after that, if things go on at their present pace, northern France will be well-nigh buried beneath an avalanche of tourists and the accompanying avalanche of caterers to their needs and desires. "This way to Hero Land!"
>
> You strike the new "Touristia" just as soon as you get into the Marne country. In an automobile of the same family as the huge vehicles labeled "Seeing New York" which lumber through the streets of Manhattan you lumber into Senlis.
>
> "On the left is the house of the Mayor of Senlis, taken as a hostage and shot by the Germans." "On the right is one of the fine villas of the town, set on fire by the Germans." "Ladies and gentlemen, we will now stop at the Grand Cerf Hotel for fifteen minutes. Those desiring refreshments please give their orders immediately."
>
> All around the Grand Cerf are ruins, mute reminders of that awful summer day of 1914 when the Germans set fire to the heart of Senlis, after shooting the Mayor and other hostages in revenge for "attacks" by inhabitants of the town. And while you are looking at blackened walls and doors and empty window frames this sign meets your eye: "For first-class photographs of Senlis in ruins go to Monsieur So-and-so, Rue So-and-so." Not for an instant must you forget you are in "Touristia."
>
> The big Seeing Hero Land car rumbles through the forest of Villers-Cotterêts and emerges squarely upon what was the German line smashed by the Americans and French in the final offensives of July, 1918. You pass through Corcy, almost obliterated; you speed in and out of Ploicy and Missy-au-Bois, where the long lines of dough-boys swept across the open fields and right over the Germans trying to hold the village; you see Longpont, shot into a heap of rubbish by the infernal artillery-fire of those bloody days. And the "spieler," who has been rather quiet for some time, jumps up again.
>
> "On your right is the American cemetery of Ploicy. It contains 1,972 graves."
>
> The car draws up before the graveyard, with the long rows of white crosses, all beautifully cared for by a sturdy Kentuckian ex-dough-boy. The gaze of the Americans in the cars turns to the ridge overlooking Missy-au-Bois, off to the left, to the fields over which the Americans came on that glorious July 20 to the little village—nothing but a few walls and a



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Seattle for the American Plan

By C. T. Conover

THE FOLLOWING is the gist of a recent declaration unanimously passed by the trustees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club and approved by a 99½ per cent. vote of the members in referendum:

> The Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club stands for the American plan, which means absolute fairness to all classes of workers whether union or non-union. It unalterably opposes the "closed shop," which shuts the door of industry against the American working man who is not a member of a labor organization. * * * It opposes the use of force or intimidation by any one endeavoring to persuade workmen either to join or to resign from a labor organization. * * * It holds that both employe and employer are privileged to terminate their relations whenever either chooses to do so unless there be contracts between them. * * * It does not countenance limitation of the amount of work which may be accomplished in a given time or the manner in which payment shall be made, whether by hourly rate, piecework, contract or otherwise. It believes that every workman should have an opportunity to earn a wage proportionate to his ability and productive capacity.

This declaration was endorsed by every business, commercial and employers' association in Seattle. In other words, SEATTLE IS A FAIR TOWN—FAIR TO LABOR, FAIR TO CAPITAL AND FAIR TO THE PUBLIC.

Seattle's new labor policy is based upon a perfectly frank understanding between employer and employe. In no American city is the labor situation more satisfactory or brighter with promise.

Seattle has an adequate labor supply of the highest class. She has a command of basic raw materials as has no other city on earth—her own great essential products and all the wealth of the Orient, Siberia and Alaska. She is the entrepot to Alaska, America's undeveloped treasure land, and by the immutable laws of distance, now and for all time the chief American port in Oriental trade.

Contiguous to Seattle is one-sixth of the Nation's water power, and practically the only coal in the Pacific States—a never-failing supply for all purposes.

Seattle has a 20 per cent. margin in manufacturing costs due to her incomparable climate and the ability to work in comfort every day in the year.

Seattle is not only America's chief Pacific port but by all odds the chief railroad center of the Pacific Coast. She reaches every market in the civilized world.

The Seattle Spirit knows no obstacle it cannot overcome. Seattle is the healthiest city in the world and has the finest harbor on the Western hemisphere.

The industrial opportunities now ripe in Seattle are beyond precedent. Seattle wants you if there is an opening in your line. Write freely and frankly. You'll receive an equally frank reply. Send for the booklet, "Seattle, the Seaport of Success."

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL CLUB
Publicity Bureau *901 Arctic Building* *Seattle*

Manufacture in Seattle
The Seaport of Success

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

mass of rubbish now—where the Kaiser's men tried in vain to check them. And the "spieler" calls out: "Ladies and gentlemen, it's getting late. If we want to be in time for lunch at Soissons, we must get a move on!" So we do.

The hotel at Soissons where lunch is served has been hastily patched up for the tourist trade. In the walls there are still plenty of bullet-holes; you can easily see how they have tried to hide the places where shells came through when the town was under bombardment or when bitter fighting was going on in the streets outside. Around the shattered cathedral are venders of post-cards and drinks. Shacks have been run up everywhere to lure away tourists' pennies. Soissons, during four years the fighting-ground of Allied and German armies, is now occupied day and night by the armies of "Touristia."

And so it is with Reims. In front of the cathedral, most famous of all the ruins made by the war, is a heterogeneous cluster of shacks, which give the beautiful square of Parvis Notre Dame the aspect of a miniature county fair. From every side pictures of "Reims in Flames," of ruined Reims from every conceivable angle, stare you in the face. Tourist syndicates have their agencies here; signs advertising tourist hotels brazenly loom up on the very edge of the tottering cathedral. In the square stands a motor-car, on which hangs a large sign announcing that it leaves every day for the Fort de la Pompelle, the Chemin-des-Dames, and other star exhibits of Hero Land. Parties piloted by voluble guides amble in and out of the superb ruin, craning their necks at the mutilated gargoyles and smashed towers overhead.

Nowhere is the stamp of "Touristia" more apparent than at Château-Thierry. The town has settled quite naturally into being what it is destined to be for the rest of its days—a shrine for Americans. You see the Stars and Stripes frequently among its ruins. Signs in English are commonplaces. The pretty little waitress at the place where you lunch speaks charming broken English.

Mr. Ybarra suggests that while it may seem like sacrilege to turn the battle-fields into a Coney Island, yet it has some things in its favor. As we read:

Why should not the inhabitants of these ruined cities, these shattered towns, these pathetic, broken little villages recoup their losses from the profits that come to them by grace of their new status as citizens of "Touristia."

It is a pleasure to pay for your night's lodging at Reims to a landlady who stayed there all through four years of bombardment. It does your heart good to inscribe your name in the Golden Book which pretty Mademoiselle Francine presents to you at Château-Thierry and hand her your contribution for the restoration of the town. May money and more money pour in upon her and all the other sorely tried people of the war-zone, even if it comes from Seeing Hero Land parties, herded to and fro by professional guides!

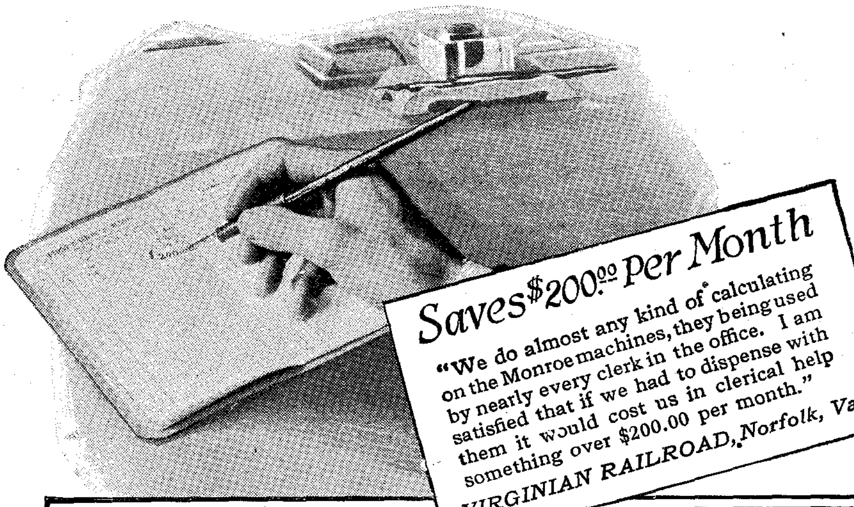
But viewed from another angle, the traffic seems all wrong.

For instance, one can not help pitying those scores of little villages which are not getting a cent of tourist money because the poor little things are too far out of the way to be visited by the "Grand Two Days' Tour of the Battle-fields, including hotel, meals, and the services of a competent lecturer." But this is a world of injustice, you think to yourself!—and you console yourself by reflecting that at least Reims and Soissons and Château-Thierry and Arras and Ypres and Verdun are going to get some profit as a result of the martyrdom through which they went for four long years.

AMERICAN NEWSBOYS STAND A GOVERNMENT TEST

TO the man in the street the newsboy seems to be a husky little chap with strong lungs, a keen wit, much knowledge of city ways, and the possible making of a good salesman. The Department of Education, desiring to find out something about the boys' home life, their earnings, and the effect of the work upon their morals, conduct, and habits, has made a pretty thorough study of youthful newspaper merchants in a number of cities. The report, as summarized by the New York *Herald*, shows that—

> In the last school-year considered in the report, 1917–18, the number of newsboy permits issued was 2,947, which was about 1,500 fewer than in the preceding school-year and almost 2,000 fewer than in 1915–16. The Attendance Bureau officers took 1,000 boys, whose names they obtained from district registers of permits, and made them the basis of the investigation. Eighty per cent. of the boys were of foreign parentage, Italian being first and Russian second. Of the entire group of 1,000 only 193 were native-born. Fifty per cent. were between twelve and thirteen years, and more than three-fourths were less than thirteen and one-half. Commenting on this the report says: "We can not successfully propose legislation for raising the age to fourteen years at which boys would be permitted to sell newspapers when by so doing 90 per cent. of those now engaged in the work would be eliminated."
>
> The reason for procuring a newsboy permit, as stated by the parents, in 654 cases was either "to augment the family income" or "to provide necessities for the boy"; in the remaining cases the reason was to keep the boy employed or to provide him with money. In most of the 654 cases the family consisted of from five to ten persons and the income was less than $20 weekly; in the other cases the family income was more than this amount. The earnings of many of the boys were less than 24 cents a day, but at least 179 made between 50 and 74 cents daily. This gain of $3 or $3.50 from six afternoons in a week made an addition to a family income of less than $20 "by no means to be despised."
>
> Only in nineteen cases of the group of 1,000 was it admitted that the boys were more difficult to handle after working as newsboys than they were before. The question of the moral effect of the work was one of the most puzzling to solve. An investigation made by a representative of the New York Child Labor Committee, referred to in the report, indicated a result somewhat different from that of the Attendance Bureau officers, who based their reports upon the statements of the boys' parents. This testimony was overwhelmingly that the effect of his trade upon the newsboy does not make him more difficult to control, that he does not acquire bad habits or bad companions or extravagant tastes.



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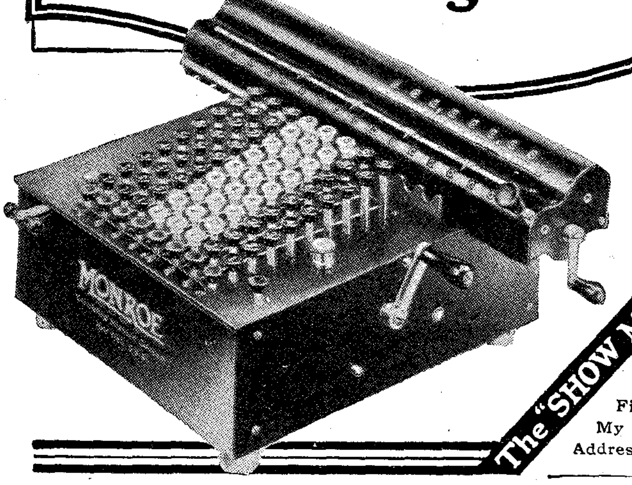

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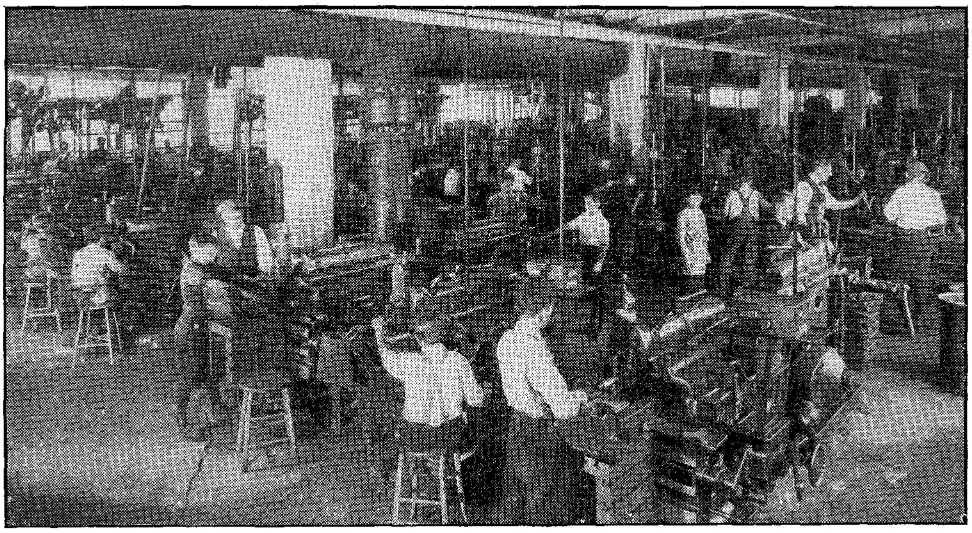
BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY

HENRY FORD'S PLAN TO HELP IDLE BOYS LEARN AND EARN

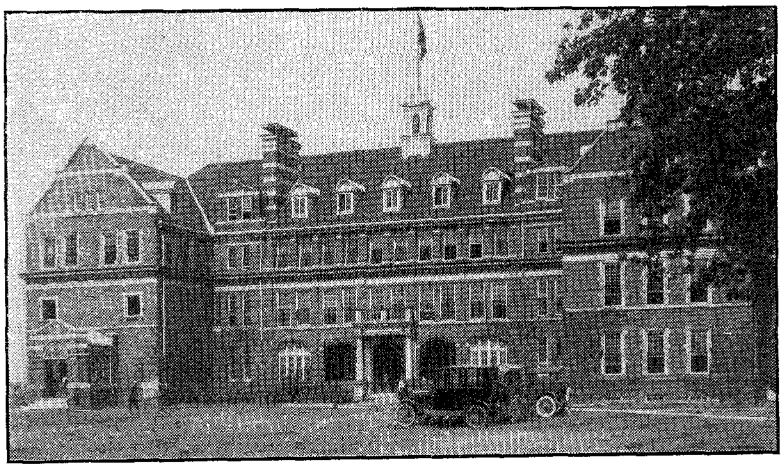
HOW TO UTILIZE SURPLUS BOY-POWER so it will yield a profit, primarily for the boys themselves and incidentally for his company, seems to have been discovered by Henry Ford. Apparently he has been able to turn this discovery to as good account as he did the principle of the engine in his well-known car. On the edge of Detroit Mr. Ford is conducting an institution where he is successfully demonstrating what may be accomplished with the proper handling of boys. This institution is part factory and part school where boys from twelve to eighteen, who would otherwise be wasting their time, are educated and trained for a trade. It was designed to reach two groups: those who for some reason are compelled to begin making their own way at an early age and are thus deprived of school advantages, and those who are temperamentally unfit for routine school-work and hence become habitual loafers and often criminals. The Ford trade-school for boys has been in operation four years, and its success may be judged from the fact that there are now 320 boys on the roll, soon to be increased to 500, and it has 1,500 names on its waiting-list. At this factory-school the boys devote part of their time to shop-work under competent supervision and amid pleasant surroundings. The rest of the time they go to school. Their shop-work is not merely practise. They produce enough machine parts and tools to make the institution self-supporting, with a cash balance in favor of the Ford Company. A more detailed description of the enterprise is given in *Factory* (Chicago) by T. P. Hickey, superintendent of the Ford Motor Company. He writes:



Illustrations by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

MAKING PROFITS FOR THEMSELVES AND FOR THE SHOP.

In this shop the boys learn a trade, besides turning out machine parts and tools that pay for their education and yield the company a fair return on its investment.



WHERE THE BOYS GO TO SCHOOL.

Here they study grammar and high-school subjects for a week, after two weeks of productive work in the shop. Their shop-work more than pays for their schooling.

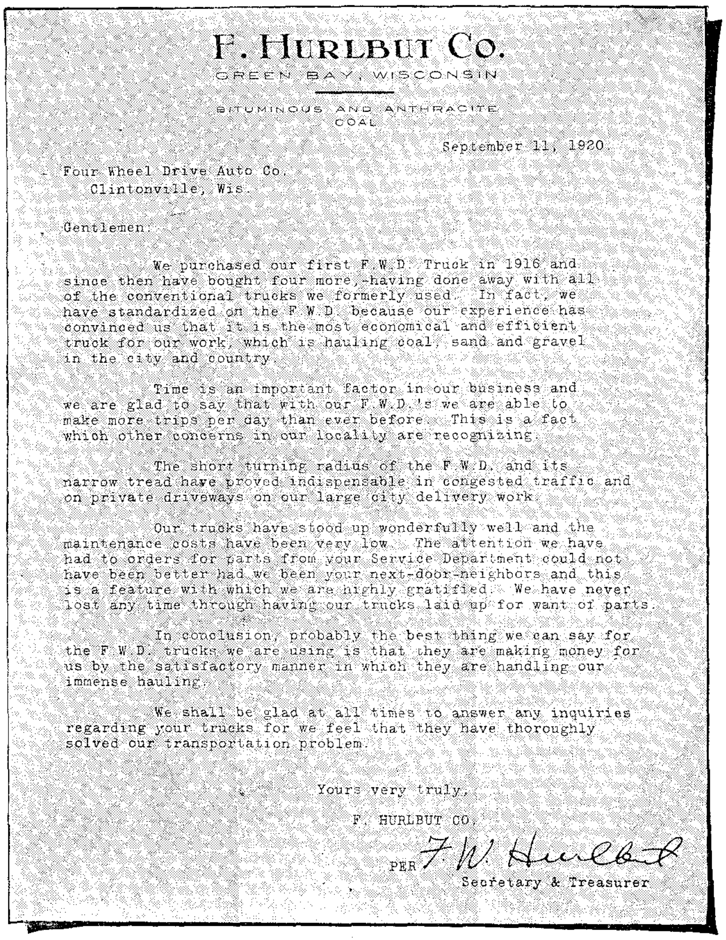
> Sixty special engine-lathes, each driven by a motor in the base under the head, are a part of the equipment; also, milling-machines and other types of tool-making apparatus. A variety of other lathes will be added soon.
>
> The boys work two weeks, seven hours per day. They go to school the third week. They are given a scholarship of from 19 cents to 35 cents an hour, whether working or in school. They are paid for eight hours and work only seven. The eighth hour is spent in athletics and general recreation under a paid instructor. In the shop they are under the constant direction of two superintendents and nine foremen. These, of course, are skilled mechanics who understand boys and are interested in their welfare. In the school, six well-paid and competent instructors give them an adequate knowledge of a general educational nature, stressing mathematics and science. Boys are taken in between the ages of twelve and fifteen and are graduated at eighteen.
>
> The school is a regularly incorporated institution of learning. The shop used by the boys is separate from the main factory, but one end of this shop has no partition. Boys are constantly in sight of men engaged in the same productive employment as themselves.
>
> From a wire-netting-enclosed space in the center, boys issue tools and parts as they are needed by their fellow boy workers.
>
> Impractical as a business proposition, do you say? Very well as a charitable institution run by a man who has so much money he does not know what to do with it, but as a sound industrial principle, no! Too much scrap. Too much injury to costly machinery, too much waste. Not practical!
>
> One may be pardoned for thinking this might be the outcome, but this school has not turned out that way. It has stood the strain and stress of four years' tryout. The most interesting and perhaps startling fact is that it is more than self-supporting. Smaller parts of our automobiles and tractors are made and sold to the company at actual cost price, as figured in the main plant. Tools and small machine parts are made and sold in the same way. Every part passes through regular inspection. There is not an excessive amount of scrap nor an excessive machine-repair bill. What I am trying to tell you is this: that when the boys have been paid their scholarship from 19 cents to 35 cents per hour; when the instructors, the superintendents, and foremen have been paid; when all waste repairs and salvage have been charged off, the actual selling-price of parts and tools made by the boys balances the sheet and does not exceed the cost of similar

At Every Point of City Work

FWD

Saves

Gasoline – Tires
Repair cost – Time



F. HURLBUT CO.
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN
BITUMINOUS AND ANTHRACITE
COAL

September 11, 1920.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.
Clintonville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

We purchased our first F.W.D. Truck in 1916 and since then have bought four more,-having done away with all of the conventional trucks we formerly used. In fact, we have standardized on the F.W.D. because our experience has convinced us that it is the most economical and efficient truck for our work, which is hauling coal, sand and gravel in the city and country.

Time is an important factor in our business and we are glad to say that with our F.W.D.'s we are able to make more trips per day than ever before. This is a fact which other concerns in our locality are recognizing.

The short turning radius of the F.W.D. and its narrow tread have proved indispensable in congested traffic and on private driveways on our large city delivery work.

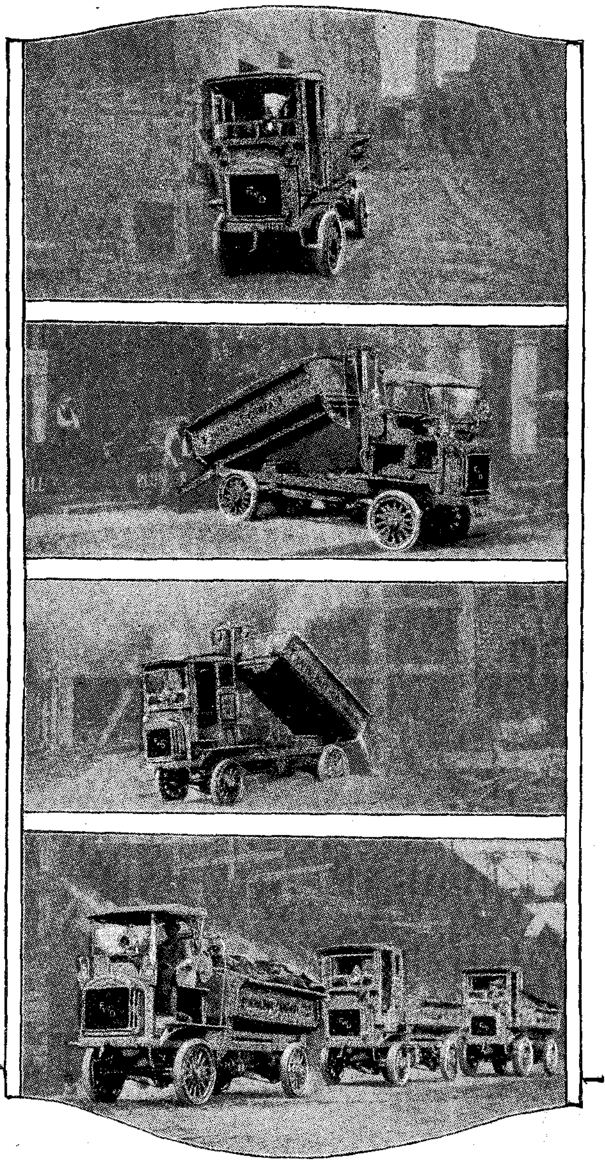
Our trucks have stood up wonderfully well and the maintenance costs have been very low. The attention we have had to orders for parts from your Service Department could not have been better had we been your next-door-neighbors and this is a feature with which we are highly gratified. We have never lost any time through having our trucks laid up for want of parts.

In conclusion, probably the best thing we can say for the F.W.D. trucks we are using is that they are making money for us by the satisfactory manner in which they are handling our immense hauling.

We shall be glad at all times to answer any inquiries regarding your trucks for we feel that they have thoroughly solved our transportation problem.

Yours very truly,
F. HURLBUT CO.
PER F. W. Hurlbut
Secretary & Treasurer

F. HURLBUT CO.
SAND
BRICK
COAL



In this voluntary letter are summed up all the advantages and service in city work that the most exacting truck user will ever require.

THE FOUR WHEEL DRIVE AUTO COMPANY

Canadian Factory: Kitchener, Ont. **CLINTONVILLE, WIS.**

Give Him a "Hickok" Belt

with Initial or Monogram Buckle

this Christmas!

"WHAT SHALL I GIVE HIM THIS CHRISTMAS? He has had cigars, neckties, silk hose and jewelry time and time again. I'd like to give him something different this Christmas."

Give him a HICKOK Belt—with an initial or monogram buckle—in a HICKOK Christmas Gift Box. Every well-dressed man wears a belt nowadays. And a man can't have too many belts. He could have one for every suit he wears—and certainly a nice one for "dress-up" occasions.

The better dressed men wear HICKOK Belts and Buckles—for HICKOK Belts and Buckles are distinctive in design and workmanship and are made from the highest quality of leathers and metals obtainable. They wear well—and look well to the end.

HICKOK Belts are made in a wide variety of the finest belt leathers and mounted with buckles of many hundred different hand engraved, hammered and engine turned designs in Sterling Silver, Sterling Front, solid 10 k and 14 k Gold and 14 k Gold Front. The improved ratchet attachment, with which all Hickok Buckles are provided, insures a firm hold at any desired girth.

Leading Haberdashers and the Men's Wear Departments of the leading Department Stores everywhere sell Hickok Belts and Buckles. They will deliver them to you in unique Christmas presentation boxes. If your favorite store cannot supply you, write us direct for illustrations and prices, and send us the name of the store.

Look for this trade mark on the back or side of the buckle of the belt you buy. It is your insurance of HICKOK superior quality.

HICKOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
The Largest Factory in the World Manufacturing Belts and Buckles
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

HICKOK
Belts and Buckles

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

parts obtained otherwise. The school pays its own way. There is no call for philanthropy.

The labor, in a way, is salvage from the street. The boys are being fitted to enter life as skilled mechanics. When they graduate from this school they are eligible to enter the main plant at a wage of $6 a day. There they may continue their studies in the apprentice course for men. When they have completed this course, running through three or four years, doubtless some of them will be able to enter the Ford Institute of Technology, which offers complete engineering training.

Each boy is carefully informed from the start that this is not a practise school where work will be turned out only to be scrapped. He is not told that he will make complete automobiles, but he is told that he is to make real automobile parts, and that they must meet blue-print specifications. He is told also that as he progresses his task will become both more difficult and more interesting. The average boy loves fine machinery. He enjoys the sensation of turning on power. He glories in producing something of worth. He responds readily to the genuine appeal of the task. We have a long waiting list from which to choose. While we first seek out the boys most in need of support, we are able to choose from those in need those who indicate a real interest in the work and give promise of becoming efficient in the task. The very need of the boy acts as a stimulus, for the boy knows that if he shows himself incorrigible or indifferent he will at last be forced to seek other employment, which is almost sure to be less interesting than that he undertakes at the Ford school.

As a matter of fact, our "labor turnover," if one may use that term in relation to a school, is very slight, something like 10 per cent. a year.

The boys like shop-work, says Mr. Hickey. The arrangement of two weeks in shop and one in school was adopted after trying many other periods. It seems to be best suited to the type of boy this institution deals with. Where the classroom work is done everything suggesting a factory atmosphere has been eliminated. The building was formerly a schoolbuilding. We read further:

Every effort is made to protect the boys from accidents while in the shop. Serious accidents are practically unknown. All our machines are operated by motors in the head. This is, of course, at the present time, the most economical power. All machines are equipped with safety devices where they are needed.

Promotion depends, not on brilliant achievement, but upon application and interest. Every month each boy receives two grades—one based on attitude in shop and one on that in classroom. On these grades depends his monthly one-cent-per-hour promotion. The alphabet is used for grading: A for excellent, B for good, C for fair, and D for poor. He must receive a mark of B in each department in order to secure his promotion. If he falls down badly he may not only miss promotion, but may be set back the one cent he has secured the month previous. Nineteen cents is the minimum scholarship.

The boys live at home. We are just now installing a cafeteria where the boys will be given a hot lunch at noon without charge.

In addition to his scholarship, each boy finds in his pay-envelop at the end of the month $2. This he is required to put in the bank. He must show his bank-book to prove that he has kept faith with us in this. He may not draw this money without our permission. This sum acts as a guaranty against a possible period of sickness, and is intended as a stimulus to create a desire to save.

This school has been run by the Ford Motor Company for four years, and from the management's view-point it is a pronounced success. I doubt if we have any special advantages over any other plants which might wish to attempt a similar school.

We are on the edge of a city of approximately a million people. That gives us a large group to draw from. Yet we have been able to take care of only about one-fifth of the number who knock at our door. The idea should be successful in a much smaller city.

THE TRICK OF GETTING NEXT TO BIG MEN

HOW to approach big men is a problem confronting many persons in business, particularly in the selling game. Some pointers on this matter are given in *The Eastern Underwriter* (New York), by Albert W. Atwood, financial writer, who tells of his experiences with men of prominence in many lines of business. Mr. Atwood, who interviewed them to get material for articles, suggests that while such interviewing as his work calls for is not an exact parallel with that of insurance or other salesmanship, yet the similarity between them is close enough for all practical purposes. He informs us first of all that in his opinion the average person is apt to stand in too great awe of men who have attained unusual prominence. For his own part, he says he has found that a lot of ostensibly sizable fellows are not of such overpowering dimensions after all. Many of them are big, we are told, only in "a pecuniary sense," but it does not necessarily follow from this that they are either interesting or intelligent. The gift of money-making, it is pointed out, nearly always presupposes a certain narrowness in aim and method, a certain limited range, as it were. Of course, *all* men are entitled to respect for what they have done, be they persons of extraordinary achievement, salesmen, journalists, or what-not, a point that should be borne in mind by one in the presence of big men, we are reminded. To quote Mr. Atwood:

> There is no patent formula, scheme, plan, prescription, or rule for approaching big men, for the simple reason that they differ too much among themselves to permit of that. Time and again I have thought I had discovered the secret of interviewing (for me at least), only to be disappointed in trying to apply it the next time. What works in one case does not in another. You can classify men to the end of time

he's out again!

THAT irrepressible, uncontrollable, indefatigable big toe. Pushed his way right through a brand new sock, just to show how easy it was. The women of the world have been fighting a losing fight against the big toes of the world for years. They have fought with the darning needle—about as much use in such a fight as a pop gun against shock troops.

True Shape
SOCKS

KEEP THE BIG TOES IN

TRADE MARK TRUE SHAPE REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Wherever you are, you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on the TRUE SHAPE diamond on each pair.

Reinforced socks are no novelty, but these *TRUE SHAPE* Socks are different.

TRUE SHAPE Socks are made by a process which considers the *rights* of the big toe as well as his unruliness.

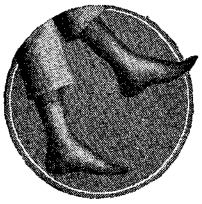
They are wonderfully strong but smooth and soft and yielding. They don't hurt the toe but they teach him his place.

TRUE SHAPE Socks outwear other socks, are easy on the feet, are closely woven of the best Japanese silk, and have no superiors for appearance.

Ask your dealer for *TRUE SHAPE* No. 152.

TRUE SHAPE hosiery is also made for women and children. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA



OUR PARTNERS

The name Dunlop comes down in an unbroken line from the beginning of the pneumatic tire industry.

It is the name of John Boyd Dunlop, who invented the first practical, commercially successful pneumatic tire and whose successors were responsible for commercial development of the most important pneumatic tire principle—namely, the combination of an inner tube with a protective casing open on the inner side.

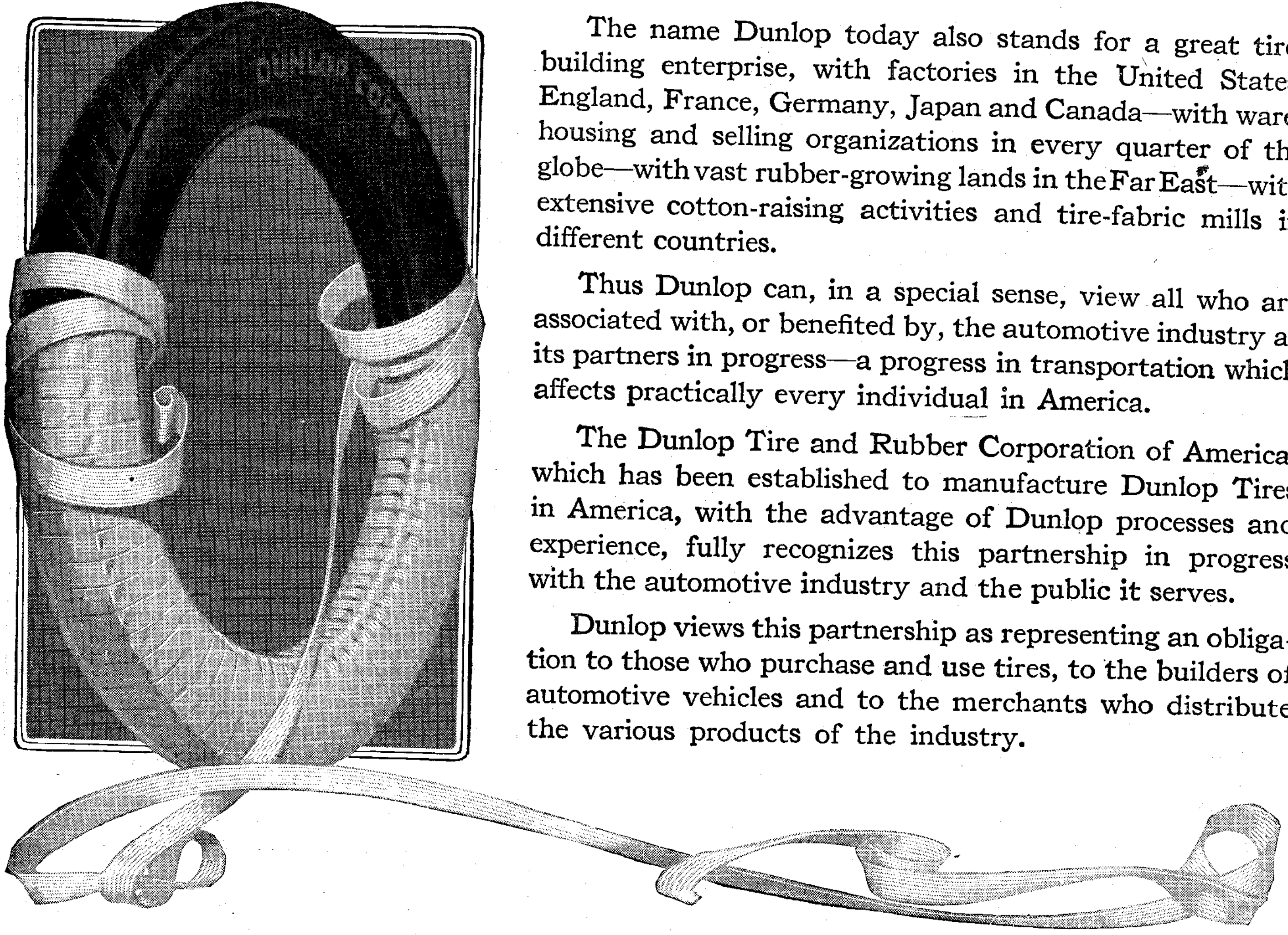
It has been associated with the progressive development of tire types for tricycle, bicycle, automobile, motor-truck and motorcycle. It is associated with the first commercial development and improvement of the straight-side and also the clincher type of pneumatic.

The name Dunlop today also stands for a great tire-building enterprise, with factories in the United States, England, France, Germany, Japan and Canada—with warehousing and selling organizations in every quarter of the globe—with vast rubber-growing lands in the Far East—with extensive cotton-raising activities and tire-fabric mills in different countries.

Thus Dunlop can, in a special sense, view all who are associated with, or benefited by, the automotive industry as its partners in progress—a progress in transportation which affects practically every individual in America.

The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation of America, which has been established to manufacture Dunlop Tires in America, with the advantage of Dunlop processes and experience, fully recognizes this partnership in progress with the automotive industry and the public it serves.

Dunlop views this partnership as representing an obligation to those who purchase and use tires, to the builders of automotive vehicles and to the merchants who distribute the various products of the industry.



DUN

IN PROGRESS

Therefore, Dunlop policy is a policy of mutual interest between user, dealer and manufacturer in an effort to secure the greatest amount of continuous transportation service from every Dunlop Tire.

The Dunlop dealer thus becomes a Dunlop representative to you and your representative to Dunlop. To do this he must as truly have selected Dunlop as it has selected him, in the mutual belief that responsibility in the manufacture and distribution of tires does not end with the sale, nor even with any stated mileage, but continues as long as the tire remains in use.

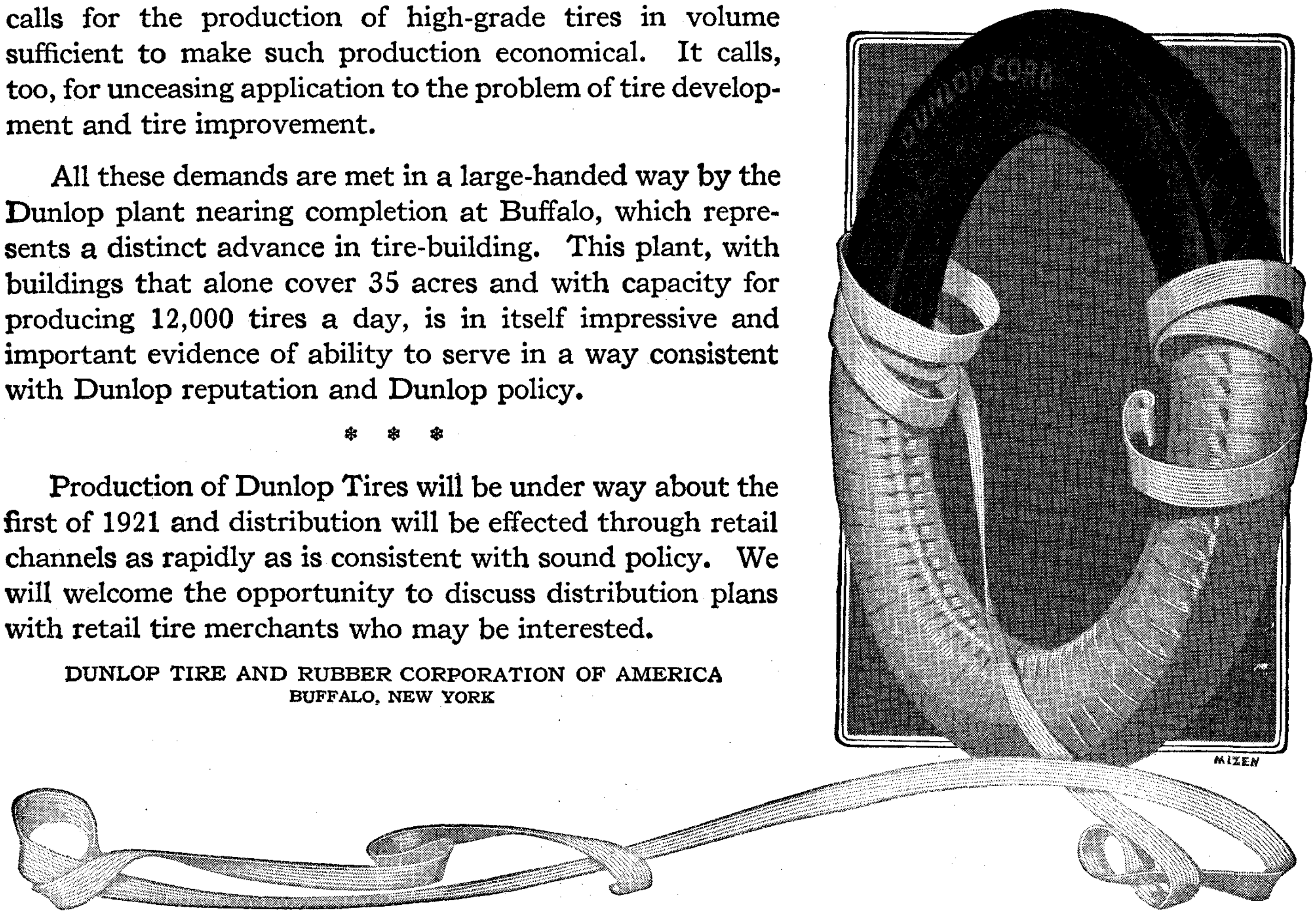
Such a policy, of course, calls for adequate manufacturing equipment and efficient manufacturing methods. It calls for the production of high-grade tires in volume sufficient to make such production economical. It calls, too, for unceasing application to the problem of tire development and tire improvement.

All these demands are met in a large-handed way by the Dunlop plant nearing completion at Buffalo, which represents a distinct advance in tire-building. This plant, with buildings that alone cover 35 acres and with capacity for producing 12,000 tires a day, is in itself impressive and important evidence of ability to serve in a way consistent with Dunlop reputation and Dunlop policy.

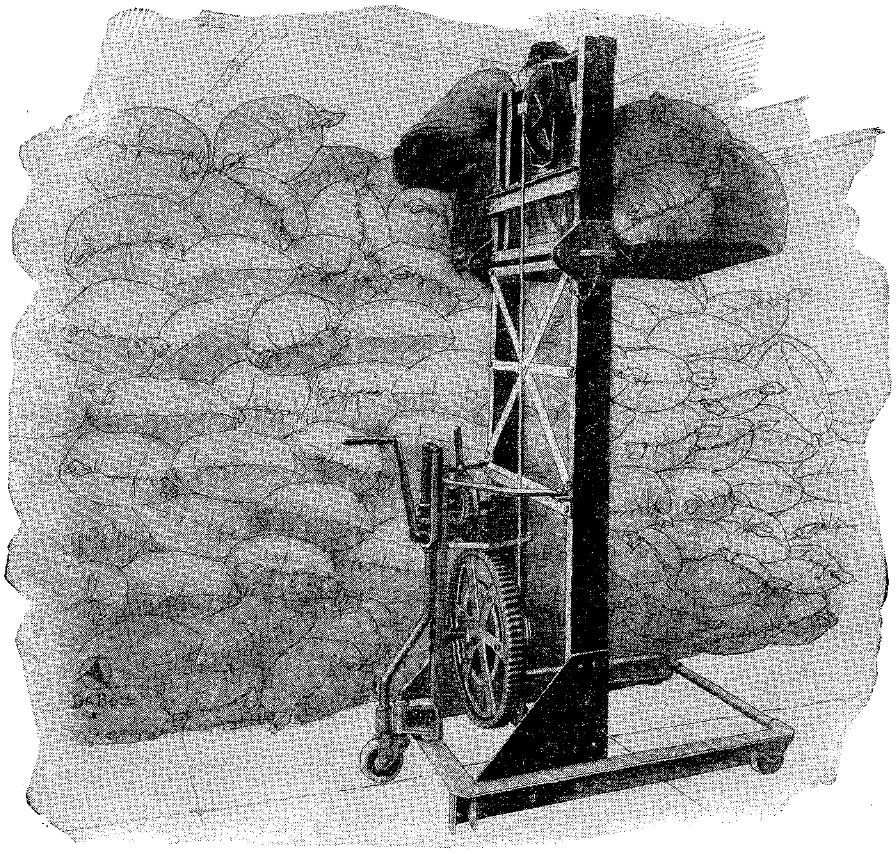
* * *

Production of Dunlop Tires will be under way about the first of 1921 and distribution will be effected through retail channels as rapidly as is consistent with sound policy. We will welcome the opportunity to discuss distribution plans with retail tire merchants who may be interested.

DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK



LOP



The Man Higher Up

AND the bags, too—straight up at the aisle! With the Economy Portable Elevator the man's reach is limited only by the ceiling. "Stepping" the packages and wasting half the space along the aisles has gone out of practice. *Storage* space has been *increased* without a single change in *floor* space.

In more than a hundred different lines of industry men are enabled to get higher up with their packages. Whether these be bags, bales, boxes, barrels, crates or any other kind of package, the Economy Portable Elevator permits quick, easy piling.

If you are the man higher up in the business and want your man higher up in your warehouse, our booklet, "Economy in Storage," will interest you. Shall we mail you a free copy?

The ECONOMY SYSTEM

ECONOMY ENGINEERING COMPANY
2639 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, U. S. A.
BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA DETROIT ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO

How much space are YOU *wasting?*

ECONOMY PORTABLE ELEVATORS *and* STORAGE RACKS

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

and employ all the wiles of psychology, but no two subjects are alike.

Take one characteristic of interviewing (and it must apply also to insurance salesmanship), the talkativeness of the subject. Most of the men I go to see talk either too much or too little. Either they will tell me nothing (perhaps because they have nothing to say or because they don't want to tell) or they will talk too long. Most men that I know professionally, big and little, fall into one class or the other. About half of them, and this applies to the wealthiest and busiest, talk too long. They waste their own time and also mine.

There are two general methods of interviewing big men, says Mr. Atwood. One is for the interviewer to do all the talking, and under the other the interviewer mostly keeps his mouth shut and lets the subject talk. He continues:

I am not familiar enough with life-insurance practise to know whether it would work there or not, but in interviewing a useful expedient is a short memorandum which can be handed to the subject. Not a bunch of literature to confuse him, but a couple of sentences at most, never more than what one side of a sheet of paper can hold. I recently wrote an article whose preparation involved an immense amount of interviewing among men of prominence and wealth in the New York financial district. The whole article hinged on two letters I had received, one only a quarter of a page, the other only two short sentences in length. I carried the original correspondence and showed it to some men, to others I showed one of several copies made on single sheets of paper. A number of men who were shown the original letters failed to look at the second, altho the first had no meaning without it, but all who were given a single sheet of paper carrying both letters read both as a matter of course, and in every case "re-acted" with some useful information.

Often the would-be interviewer's hardest job is to get by the officious secretary or other watchful personage in the front office. Under such circumstances, Mr. Atwood's advice is: Don't lose your temper. As we read:

I have always lost out when losing my temper. It is an indulgence which does not pay, at least when indulged in openly. Approaching big men is a game in which the fat and the lean are always mixed. The right attitude to take is to be thankful for the fat and to forget the lean.

It may be necessary in certain lines of business to pursue men for months, but, fortunately, this is not true in the case of most salesmen. The business world is a large place; there are many, many fish in the sea. It does not pay to cry over spilled milk. As far as my own work is concerned, while it may pique my vanity and conceit not to be able to "get at" certain big men whom other writers have been able to interview, there is always comfort in the fact that I have reached other men as important, that still others would like to be interviewed, that luck may change with the next attempt, and that above all the field is too big for one to ever become really disheartened.

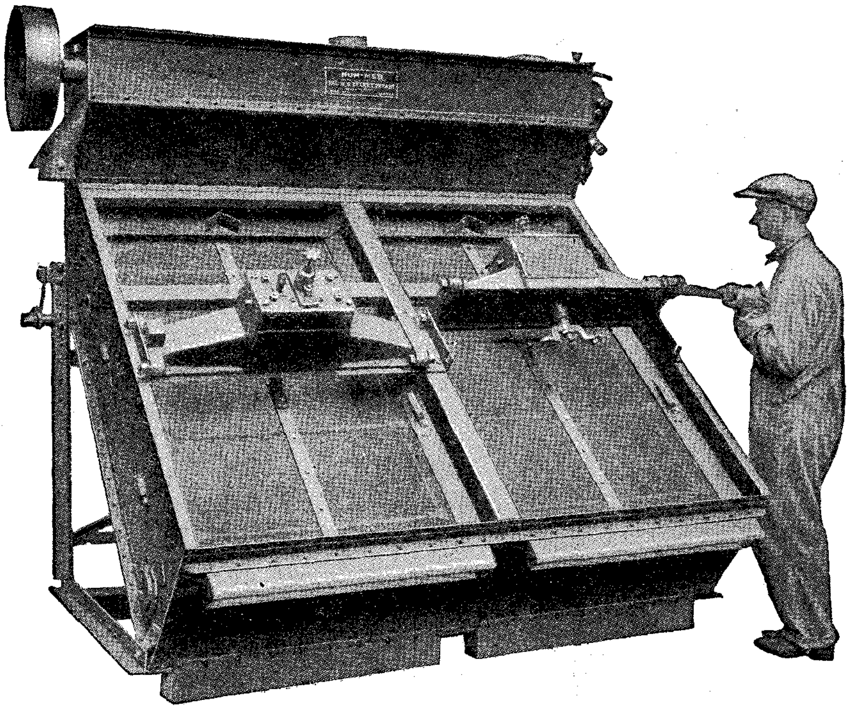
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE ORIENTAL APPETITE FOR SILVER

CURRENCY reform in China and India depends closely upon a change in the oriental attitude toward silver; and this change will be difficult, if not impossible, says an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). No doubt, he says, a flight of fancy is required to catch the connection between the ability of a Nevada silver-miner to operate profitably at one dollar an ounce and the speculative proclivities of some Chinaman, the bedecking of a dusky bride in India, the favorableness of the monsoon, or the possibilities of educating the Oriental to the use of modern methods in currency and finance. Yet the relationship is close and important to the silver-mining industry, which, oddly enough, depends largely on the idiosyncrasies of the natives in the thickly populated Asiatic countries. He continues:

"Ever since the adventurous and roving British and Spanish sailors several centuries ago began to venture to the Orient, exchanging silver pieces and bullion for the rich products and highly prized treasures of the East, an unabated stream of silver has flowed from the Occident to the Orient. Occasionally this stream would diminish in volume, as if the oriental silver appetite were satiated, but more often this was only a lull in the vigor of the flow, and it continued in even greater volume. Practically all of the silver that finds its way to Asiatic parts is absorbed in the fullest sense of the word, and disappears from circulation as if removed entirely from the face of the earth, gradually percolating through the interior of India, China, and even Africa, finding ultimate lodgment no one knows where. The tremendous forces that account for what appears to us the enigmatical and peculiar behavior of the Asiatic native have been accumulating momentum through the years; they act ponderously yet surely, and a reversal of the flow would upset the habits and customs of generation after generation.

"Silver enters into intimate daily association with the life of the Indian and Chinese native. Both have a striking fondness for the metal, and their handicraft, as exemplified by the painstaking ornamental work which they have produced, needs no eulogy here. Vast quantities of silver are consumed by the arts in the Far East, and comparatively trifling amounts of silver per capita assume staggering proportions when multiplied by the teeming millions of Asiatic inhabitants. China, with her enormous population, could account for one hundred million ounces of silver if the per-capita consumption were but one-quarter ounce annually. This would be about half the world's production. India, which is a greater silver sponge than China, has actually taken more silver than the entire world's production, and did this last year, or from June, 1918, to June, 1919. In fact, that country accounted for more than one hundred and twelve per cent. of the world's output. No wonder silver reached such



You have probably never heard of this Machine

HERE is a machine that plays a tremendously important part in our everyday lives—yet the chances are that ninety-nine percent of us have never heard of it.

It has probably sifted the sugar you eat with your daily meals.

The crushed slate used in the roofing shingles of your home have probably been put through it.

It is used to screen clay for making brick. Cement goes through it before it is transformed into concrete. Glass manufacturers use it to get a uniform grade of silica sand. Chemical concerns, rubber manufacturers, coal operators and large coal consumers, salt manufacturers, and a great number of other industries use it in their production process.

It is the HUM-MER *Electro-Magnetic* Vibrating Screen for sifting fine from coarse material and for grading materials to size.

The HUM-MER is the first machine in the history of screening to apply *electric* vibration commercially to a woven wire screening surface.

Separating fine from coarse material and grading materials to size, heretofore, has been prohibitive in most large tonnage productions because of the cost, but the cost is so reduced with the HUM-MER that these separations can now be made with profit.

The great value of the HUM-MER process is in the handling of large tonnages at low cost.

If you are interested, send for HUM-MER Catalogue No. 42-D which shows the endorsement of many large corporations.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
Manufacturers of Woven Wire Screens and Screening Equipment

HUM-MER
INCLINED SCREEN
Electro Magnetic Vibration

520

LOW IN PRICE

CHASE

BIG IN VALUE

FURWOVE COATS

These are big, warm coats, with extra rubberized interlining, knitted wristers and deep collars—ideal for street or motor wear; the Reefers are especially handy for sport wear or whenever activity and freedom are required.

Every Chase Furwove Coat is smartly designed, stylishly modelled, and skilfully tailored throughout.

The big feature of these coats is the very low retail price—$35 and up

Imagine a coat with the characteristics of genuine fur—actually looks like fur at a short distance—costing you only a few dollars.

Three distinctive models: Full Length; Belted; Reefer. The trademark "Chase" in each coat stands for 73 years' leadership in manufacturing, and is your protection against inferior imitations.

510

505

If your dealer does not carry these coats, ask your nearest distributor for particulars. Send for Catalog.

Eastern Distributor: THE OWEN COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
Western Distributor: MILWAUKEE TANNING & CLOTHING CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
Coast Distributor: EDWIN F. MERRY, San Francisco, Cal.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

high prices last year! However, on a per-capita basis, even this ratio is small, two-thirds ounce of silver per person. For ten years prior to the war India imported about thirty-five per cent. of the world's silver production.

"The oriental mind is noted for its aversion to changes in habits and customs of centuries. Hence the difficulty attached to the attempts to alter existing conditions in Asiatic currency and finance. There is talk of Chinese currency reform—India's is being continually modified. It needs it, and the world would welcome the change. Unification of the currency on a silver basis is suggested as a start, with a gradual conversion to a gold standard or modification thereof. But to do this, it is necessary to overcome the inclination of the Chinese to the present intricate currency system, which lends itself admirably to the speculative characteristics of the native. Even should currency reform become a reality, weaning the Oriental away from the use of silver as a monetary medium will not be easily accomplished. The importance of Asiatic conditions to the white metal, and *vice versa*, is astounding."

BEECH, BIRCH, AND MAPLE

THESE woods are very similar in appearance, and have approximately the same weight. Hence it is comparatively easy to mistake one of them for another. A method which any one can use to distinguish them is suggested by the United States Forest Products Laboratory. Says *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago):

"The method makes use of the relative width of the pores and medullary rays in the three woods. If the end grain of birch, beech, or maple is cut smooth with a sharp knife and examined with a hand lens, the pores will be seen as tiny holes distributed fairly evenly over the surface, and the medullary rays will appear as narrow lines of a different shade running at right angles to the growth rings. In beech some of the rays are very distinct even without a lens. The large rays are fully twice as wide as the largest pores. In maple the rays are less distinct, and the largest are about the same width as the largest pores. In birch the rays are very fine, invisible without a lens. The pores are several times larger than the rays, usually being visible to the unaided eye as minute holes on the end grain and as fine grooves on drest faces of the board. The pores in birch are considerably larger than the pores in beech or maple. The appearance of the medullary rays on a 'quartered' surface is also distinctive. Here they appear in beech as distinct 'flakes,' the largest being between one-sixteenth and one-eighth inch in height when measured along the grain of the wood. In maple they are considerably smaller, rarely attaining a height of one-sixteenth inch. In birch they are comparatively inconspicuous."

No Hope.—" Where have you been? "
" To the cemetery."
" Any one dead? "
(Gloomily) " All of them."—*The Princeton Tiger.*

THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND

(*Continued from page* 23)

bell; Alex. Simpson; C. B. Kurtz; Margaret Merwin, Jr.; — Stephen, Utica, N. Y.

$192.65—People of Stony Creek, Va., per Wm. D. Prince.

$160.00—"Friends," Estacada, Ore.

$150.00—Mrs. Frank Page; G. C. Huckaby; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. House.

$148.00—People of Riverhead, per Roger M. Wiley.

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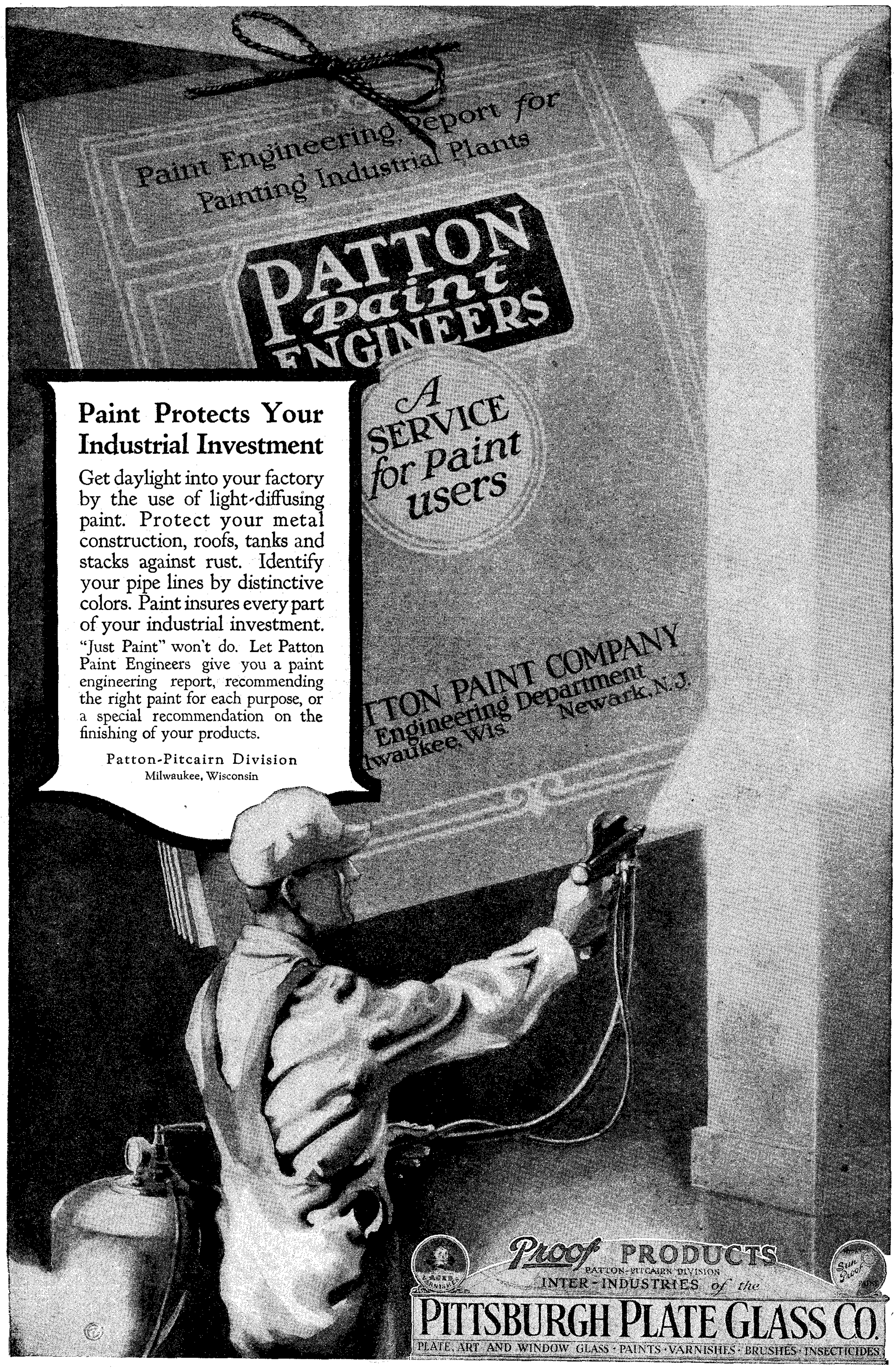
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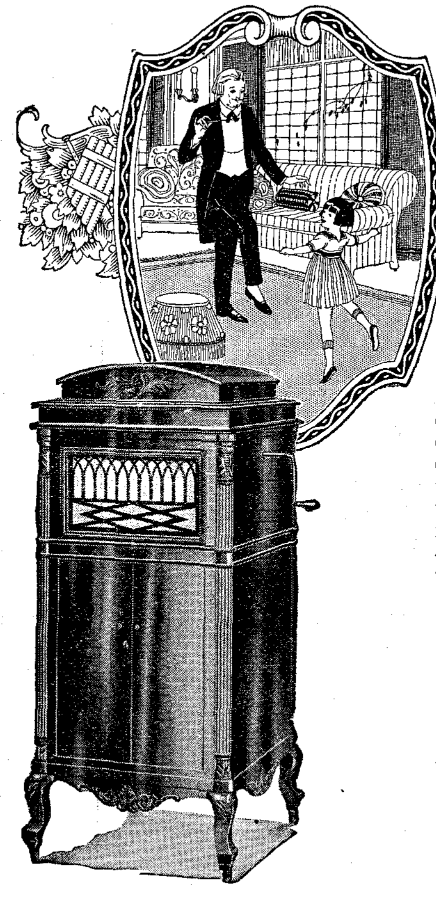

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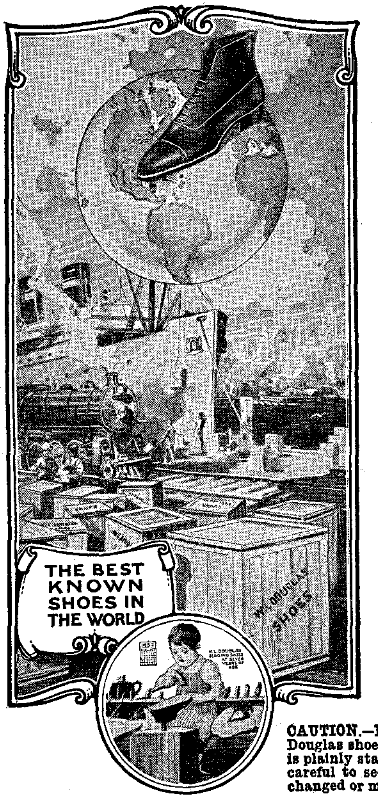
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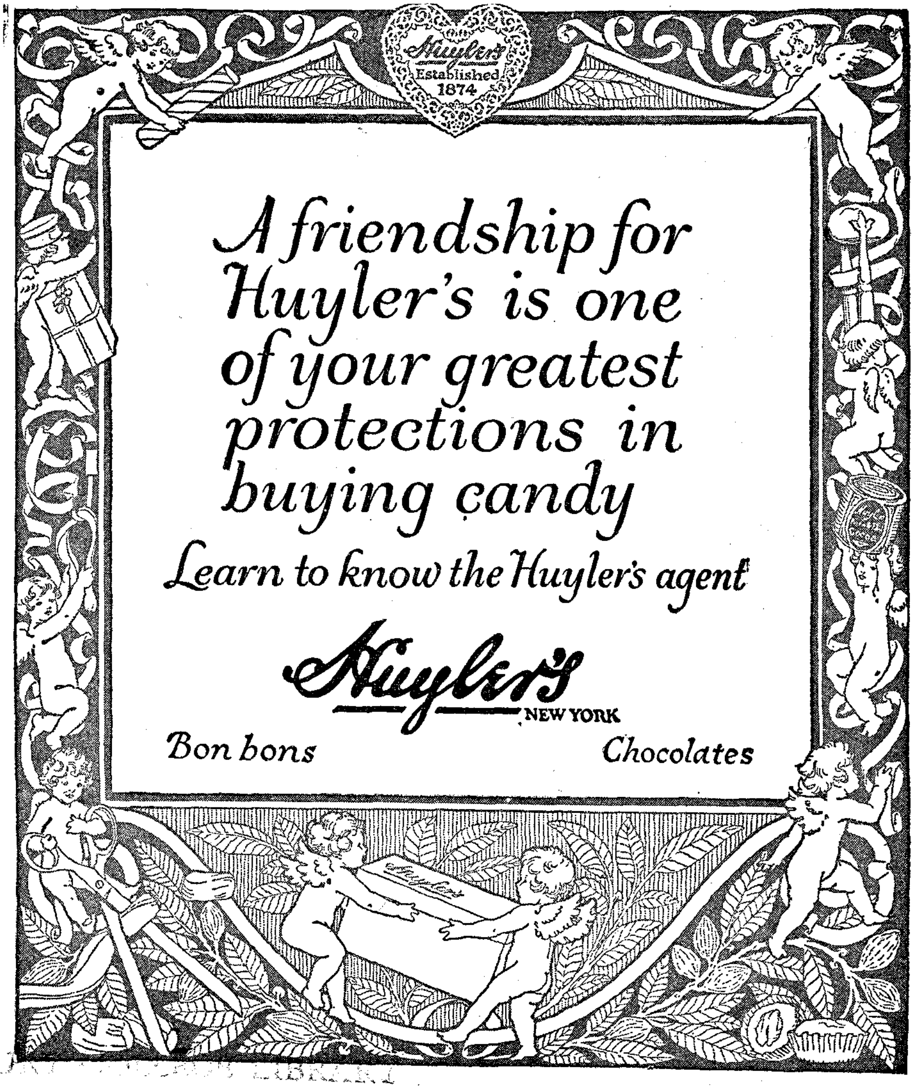

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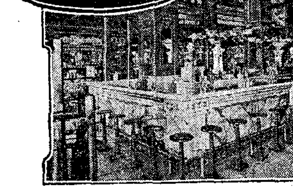

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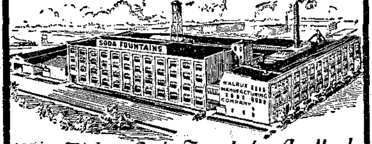

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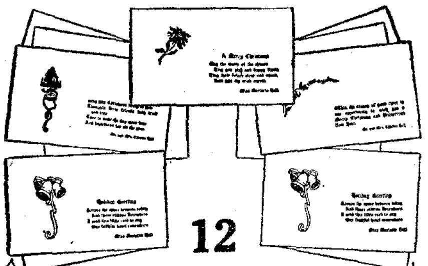

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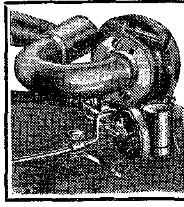

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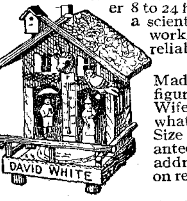

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It will afford him more real fun than anything else you can think of, and teach him that knack of doing things which you admire so much in the "handy man."

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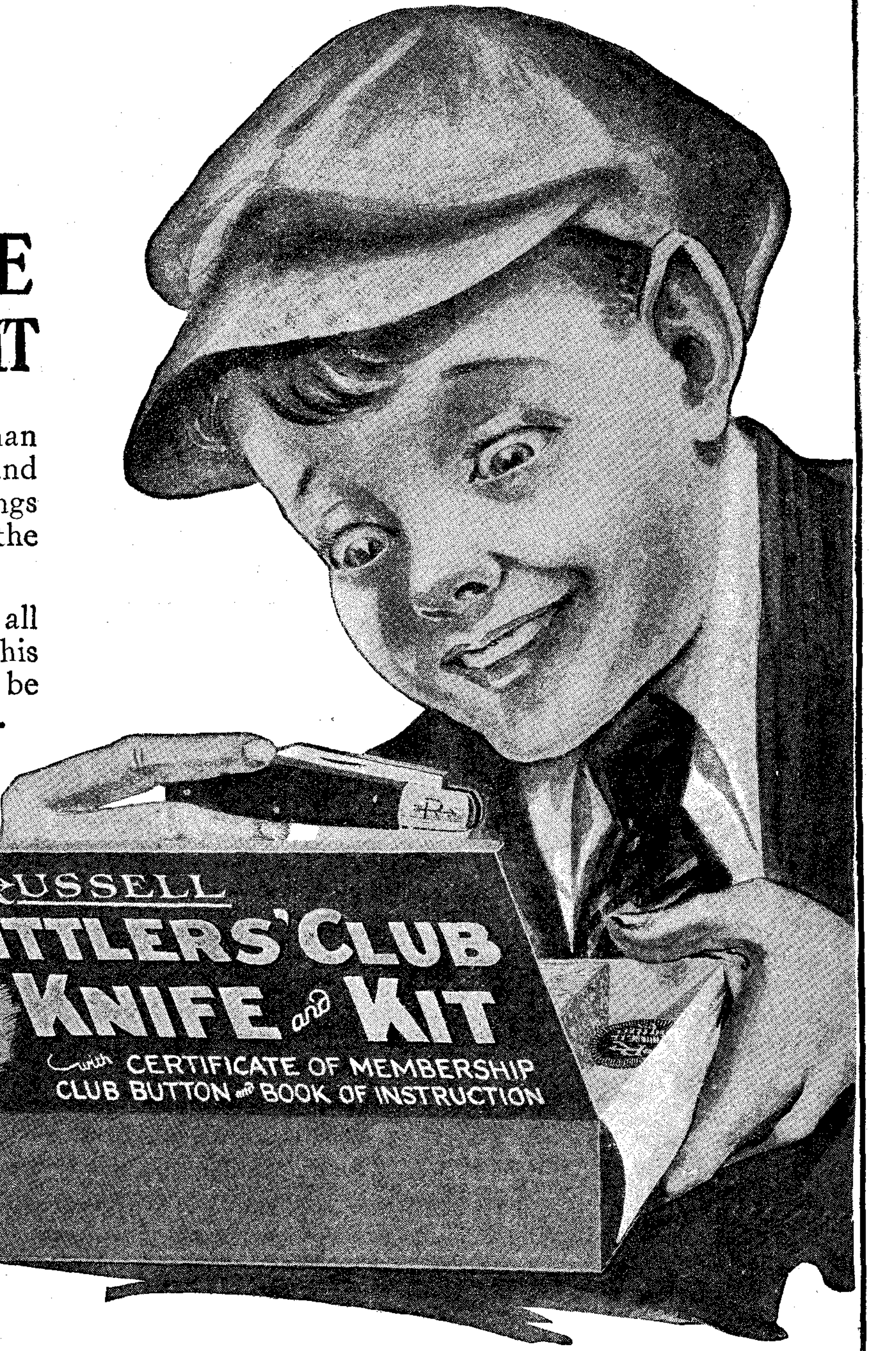
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For half a century the Russell Barlow has represented the extreme knife value. The blade is of the finest cutlery steel and will compare favorably with any pocket knife on the market regardless of price. The handle is made for service and wear.

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To stimulate interest in the art of whittling $250.00 in Cash Prizes

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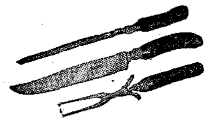
Green River Works
CARVING SETS
for the XMAS GIFTS



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Beautiful stag handles, with sterling silverferrules.

Ask your dealer for No. A-7541-E. Carving Set

GTD
They produce a bushel of wheat in 8 minutes

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Gigantic construction and up-keep problems confront the engineers behind these undertakings and involved in each of them is the cutting, fitting and repairing of thousands of metal screw-threads.

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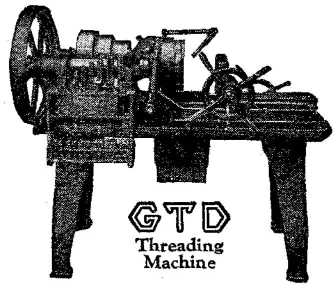

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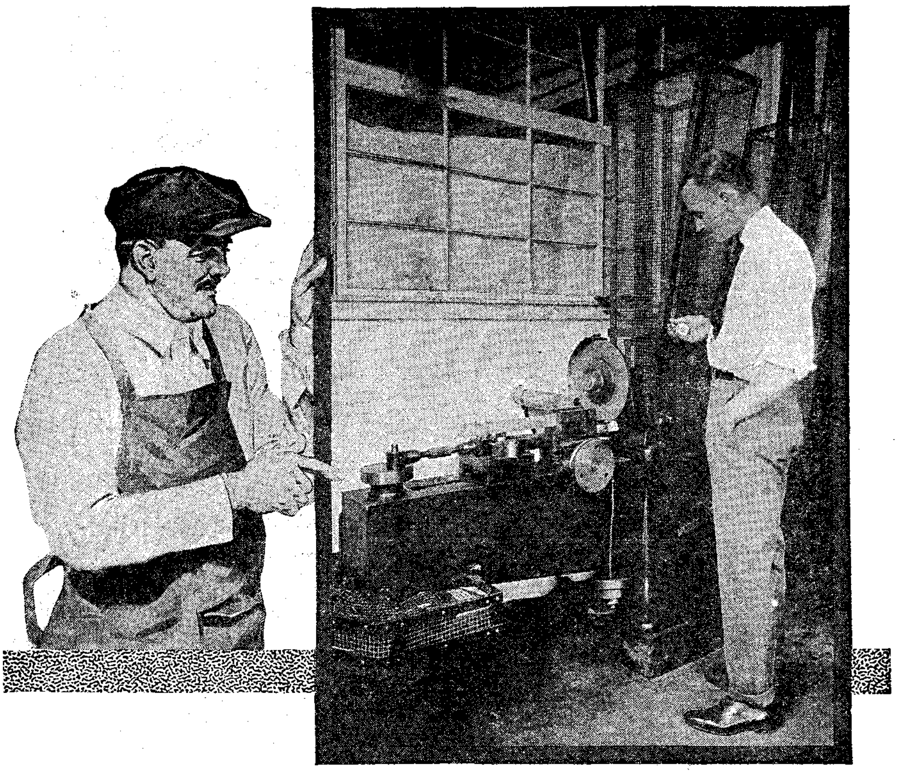

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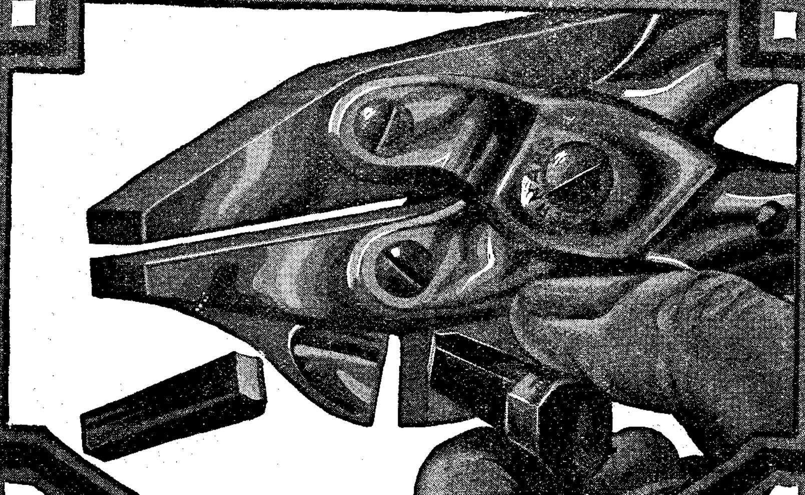

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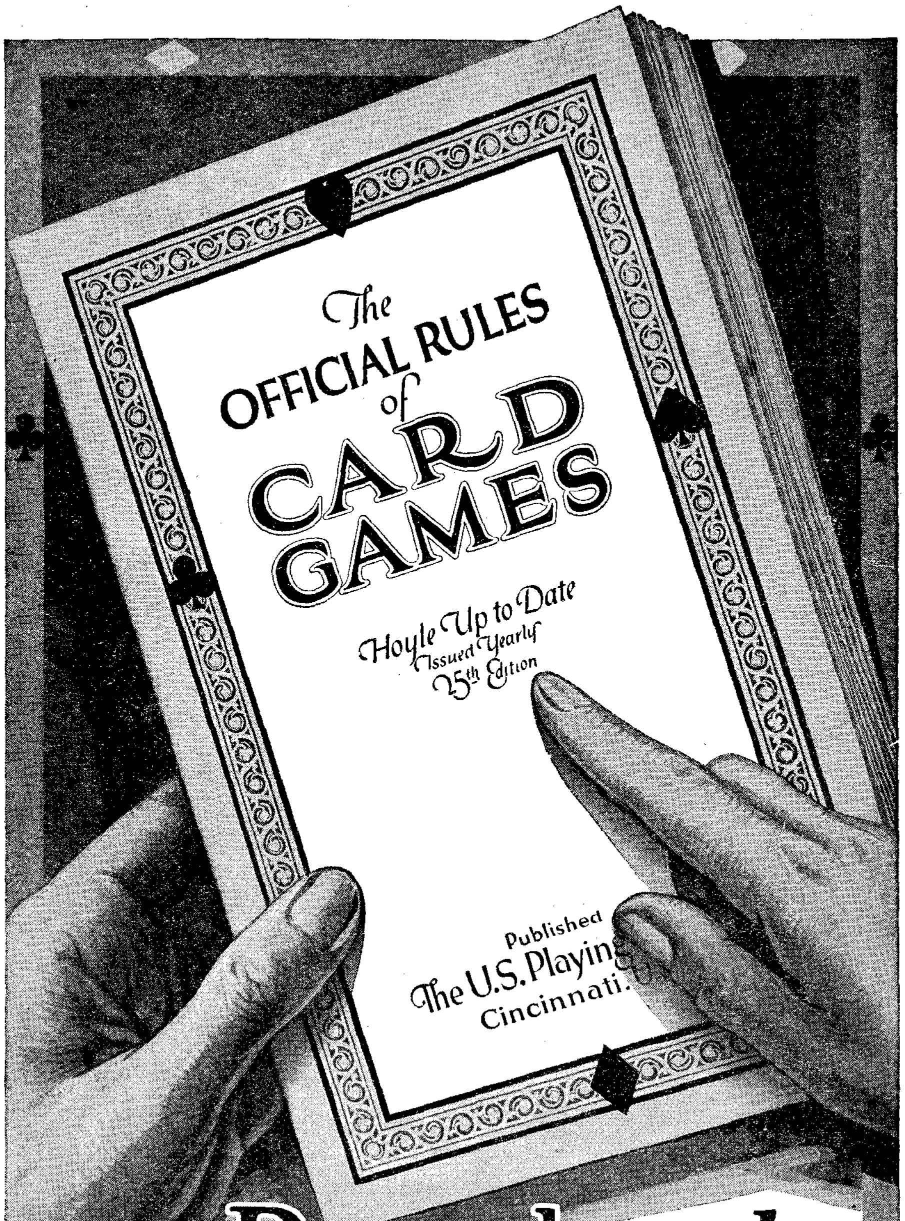

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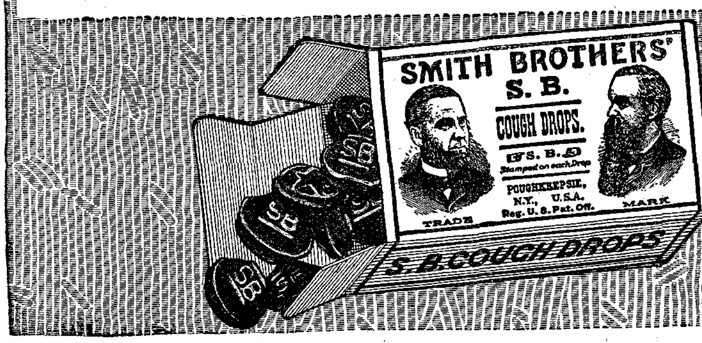
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Contributions of less than $10.00 each, $5,332.17

Previously reported...... $267,474.74
Total this report......... 241,484.42

GRAND TOTAL..... $508,959.16

One Vote Lost.—Here is a humorous echo of the late election.

An elderly farmer, whiskered and weather-beaten, drove in from his nine-miles-away farm to the polling-place in a village not far from Cleveland and, after tying his ancient horse, turned to the doorway.

"Hullo, Uncle Jed," said a bystander, "how are you? Where's Aunt Polly?"

"She's to home," replied the farmer.

"Goin' to vote, ain't she?"

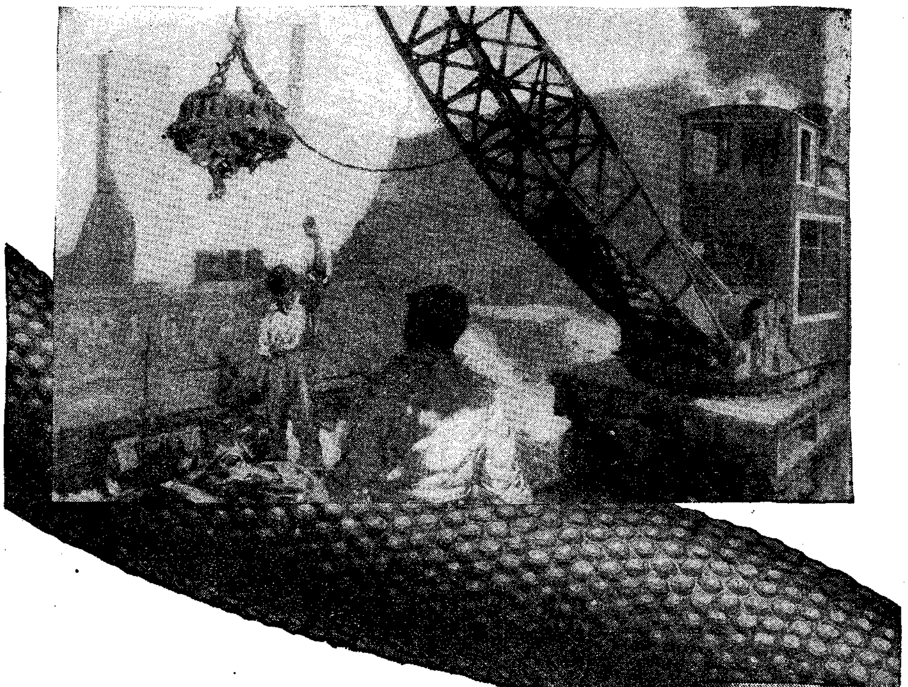
"Guess not."

"She registered, *didn't* she?"

"Yep."

"Then what's the trouble?"

"Well, we argued an' argued, and she stuck to it she was goin' to vote for Cox an' the League, and so, finally, I druv away an' left her."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



The electric cable for big jobs

THE sturdy endurance of Duracord is fast making it a national standard for magnetic cranes, three phase drills, cement and sand mixers, portable loaders and other places where large size cable is used.

Duracord's thick *woven* fabric covering stands up to the hardest kind of service. *The costly renewals of large cables are greatly reduced.* Men and machinery are kept working.

Specify Duracord and banish cord-worries for good. Duracord is made in the larger sizes of single and duplex cable and in all sizes of portable electric cord for drills, extension lamps, etc.

Ask your electrical jobber about Duracord or let us send you samples of Duracord and ordinary cord for you to test and compare yourself.

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Flexible Non-Metallic Conduit
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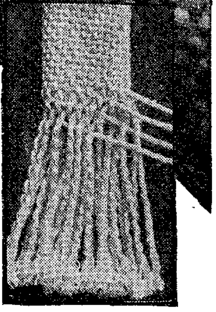
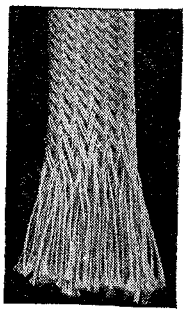


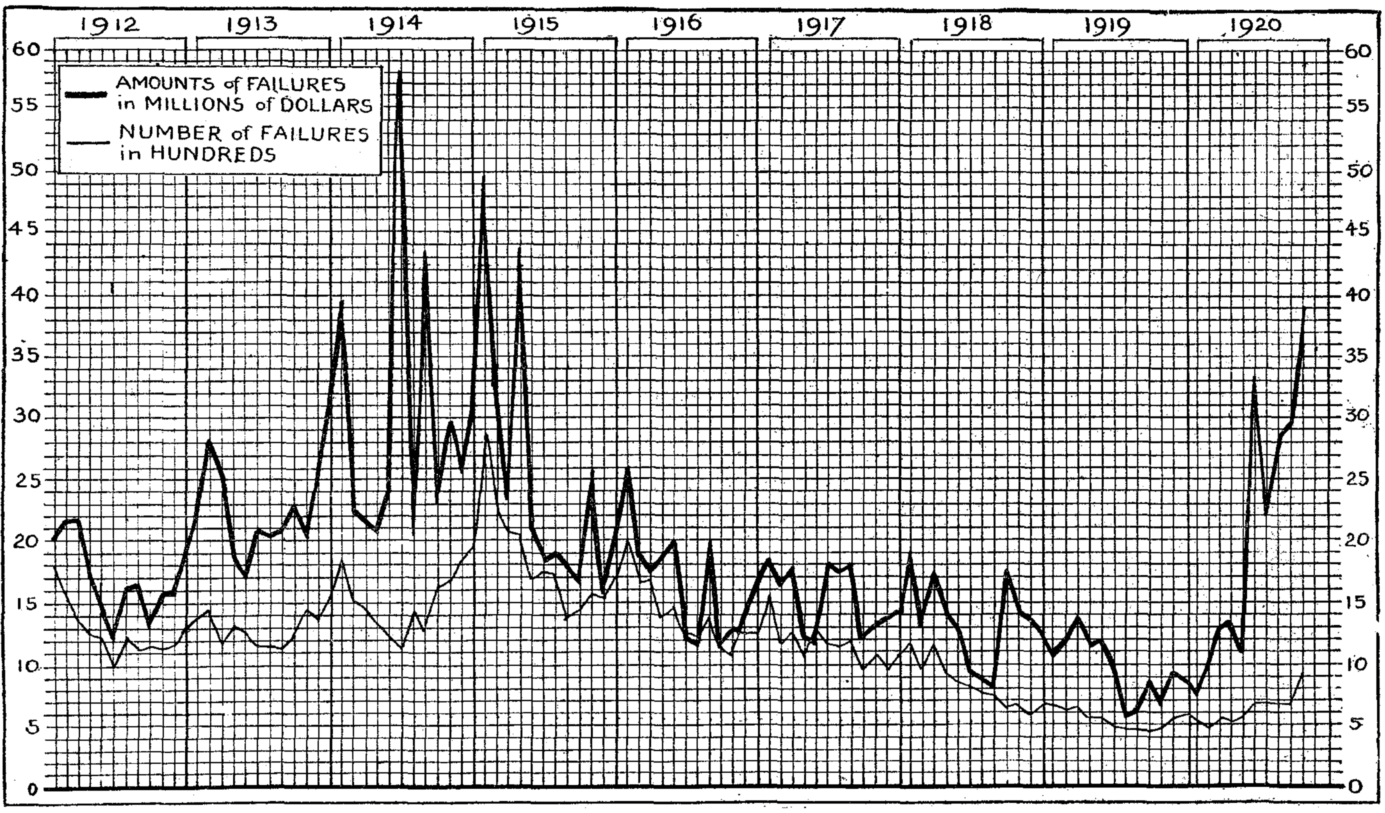
This is Duracord. Thick, heavy strands, **woven** *like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Picture shows outside covering only with impregnating compound removed.*



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled. Compare it with the illustration of Duracord above.

DURACORD
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE



From "The Annalist."

A NINE-YEAR RECORD OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

HOW BUSINESS FAILURES MARK THE END OF OUR WAR-TIME PROSPERITY

FOR several months the financial authorities have been calling attention to the increasing frequency of business disasters. Previous to that failures had been growing less from month to month so steadily that some writers were led to believe that failures were ceasing to be valuable as an index to business conditions. For about six months there has been a sharp rise in the business-failure curve on the charts showing industrial conditions. In October, according to *Dun's* figures quoted in *The Annalist*, there were 923 commercial failures, involving $38,914,659. The number of failures was greater than for any previous month since March, 1918, and the money involved was greater than for any preceding month since April, 1915. But, continues the writer in *The Annalist*, in the present wave of failures, the total liabilities are increasing far out of proportion to the number of failures. This is one of the most notable features of the situation. It reflects, we are told, "the tremendous inflation and high prices of the present, or, to be more precise, of the immediate past." At the end of October, as *Bradstreet's* notes, there appeared a slight proportionate increase in the number of failures. The diagram reprinted above shows the history of business expansion and contraction for the last nine years as measured by the failure record. The depression, it may be seen, dates from last May or early June, and it was about that time, as readers will recall, that the department stores in a number of cities started their price-cutting movement. How marked this readjustment had been is indicated, we read in *The Annalist*, by the fact that "in the first five months of the current year the average monthly number of commercial failures was 535, and the money involved was $10,750,000. The second five months' period of the year the average number of failures was 726, involving $30,350,000 each month." The disproportionate rise of the total liabilities curve in the latter period is partially explained by the fact that "there was an unusually large number of 'big failures,' failures of concerns having liabilities of $100,000 or more"—what we might perhaps term a period of high infant mortality among the commercial "war-babies." The writer in *The Annalist* notes that "in the last half of 1919, when 'everybody was making money,'," the failure curves touched their lowest, the average monthly number being only 498 and the sum total of liabilities being but $7,430,000, a low record for many years. This writer goes on to consider this failure record as a graphic history of our "war-prosperity":

> From 1912, which is far enough back to be considered as a thoroughly "normal" year, to the beginning of the war, in July, 1914, commercial failures moved along on a fairly even keel. The low record for that period was $12,847,711, in June, 1912, and the high to December, 1913, made in the last-named month, was $31,480,961. Then the prewar influence began to manifest itself. It was not readily recognized at that time, if, in fact, it was recognized at all, but, viewing it from this distance, it is evident that the war was then beginning to lay its hand on American business.
>
> There was, for one thing, a big gold export movement started in the early part of 1914, started in defiance of all recognized rules of such movements and in the face of a foreign-exchange market which pointed toward the import of gold rather than to an export movement. France, in the last week of January, 1914, contracted for $16,000,000 of the metal, to be delivered at the rate of $2,000,000 a week for eight weeks, and, almost before the contract was filled, additional engagements were arranged.
>
> Our overseas trade, due, economists agree, to the alteration of the tariff in 1913, was moving against us. We were importing more goods and exporting less than we had been accustomed to in preceding years, but the swing of trade balances had not gone against the country in the visible balance and shipments of gold in payment of goods seemed remote. Yet the gold was going. It is perfectly clear now why—Europe was buying it, without regard to price.
>
> The first half of 1914 was a period of uncertainty. The security markets began to feel the influence early, and declining prices were the order of the day. And commercial failures began to mount. In January of that year they totaled in value $38,374,347, but fell off again after that to

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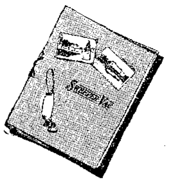

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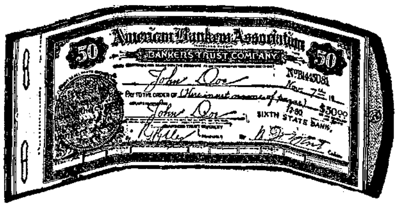

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

slightly more than $20,000,000 a month until June, when they reached the record volume of $57,881,264. That figure still stands as the high record. In July they declined again to around $20,000,000, but they were up to $43,468,116, and stayed high thereafter, touching $49,640,575 in January, 1915; $43,517,870 in April of that year, and then pointing downward very rapidly.

By the latter part of April, 1915, the "war-prosperity" was here. Stocks began to boil along, the "war-stocks" came into being, huge orders were placed for all sorts of goods, and inflation of credit and currency got under way. The inflation then was "gold inflation," but, while not of the unfavorable character of "paper inflation," its effects on general prices were as positive as the effects of paper inflation later.

The drop in failures was as notable as any of the other indications of prosperity and inflation. After the high total for April, 1915, the failures fell off rapidly. They were above $21,000,000 the following month, but were under $20,000,000 for each succeeding month until October, when they were $25,522,380, then under $20,000,000 again, until January, 1916, when they about equaled the preceding October figures, but after that, with the exception of August, 1916, they did not again equal $20,000,000 until June of this year, when they suddenly rose to $32,990,965.

Thus, from June, 1915, to June, 1920, there was an almost unbroken movement of contraction in the value of commercial failures. In that five-year period there was unquestioned prosperity, of a sort, and steadily rising prices and equally steadily increasing credit. First, it was the influx of gold from abroad. Then it was the great credit expansion occasioned by our own entrance into the war. And business profited enormously during the interval. It was a simple matter for the average merchant to make money. From the way the record appears, it seems that it was quite difficult for one not to make money. Some skeptic, looking over the chart, has remarked that failure became "almost a lost art."

Now the swing is in the opposite direction. Curtailment of credit, lower prices, the withholding of purchases by the general public, or at least a considerable portion of it, has changed the commercial situation. The "lost art of failing" seems to be in a fair way of being regained. If there is to be further contraction and price-cutting, there can be little doubt that commercial failures will increase. That is the way it has always been in the past.

It will be interesting to note the relation between money values involved in commercial failures and the number of corporations and partnerships which go under each month. In recent months, say in the last ten or fifteen, there has been progression in both, but the progression in money has been much greater than the progression in numbers. In October of this year, for instance, the 923 failures for $38,914,659 gave an average of about $42,200, while in the same month of last year the average for each failure was $15,000. Taking the present year to date, the average by months starts with $12,700 for January, $19,800 for February, $22,400 in March, $26,200 in April, $19,800 in May, $49,000 in June, $32,100 in July, $42,100 in August, $43,600 in September, and $42,200 last month. In October, 1918, the average was $21,200; the year before that, for that month, it was $12,000, and in October of 1916 it was down to $8,700.

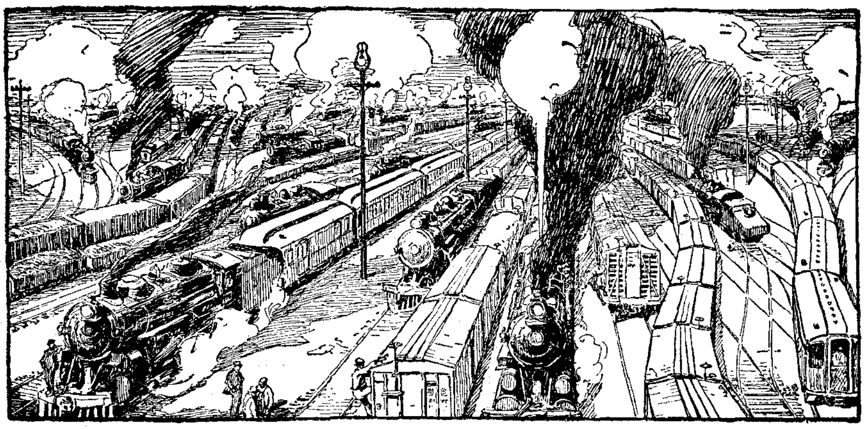
As this chart is viewed by the experts whose business it is to interpret it, the expanding tendency in commercial failures is likely to continue until the average for each commercial demise comes down to the proportions, or to something approximating the proportions, of prewar years. This theory is constructed on the idea that easy credit and high prices make for inflation and the diminished purchasing power of the dollar. Thus, with a greater number of dollars times first become good and then, when the satiation point is reached, they turn bad. As they turn bad, failures usually are large, individually, because of the abundance of dollars and their diminished individual value. And when the dollar gets back to something like its normal worth the money value of failures will shrink, but the number of individual failures will increase, thus reducing the average per failure.

IS TRADE DROOPING BECAUSE THE PUBLIC IS "SATURATED"?

TO some extent the public's growing reluctance to buy commodities is "a strike of consumers against unconscionable prices," but, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, the situation may be largely attributed to the sheer exhaustion of the public's purchasing power. This cause of the business slump has not been sufficiently emphasized, we are told. During flush times, people actually bought much more than they needed for their immediate necessities, and they are now living on these reserves, which must be used up, at least to a considerable extent, before there can be any revival of buying. In other words, the public is "commodity saturated." As *The Evening Post* puts it:

> Wage-earners not only bought silk shirts but bought them by the half dozen and dozen, and it must have been the same in the entire field of dress. To millions with a very moderate income there had been preached for years a counsel of perfection: that it is more economical to buy high-class goods than shoddy, and more economical to buy two or three suits of clothes and get long wear by frequent change than to buy one suit and consume it rapidly. It was the same counsel of perfection, or the same regret, so often exprest in connection with the tenement poor, who pay more for their coal and ice than the millionaire does because they have no storage facilities. The war for the first time made it possible for a great many people to buy in quantity.
>
> Are people as shabby as they are reputed to be, in protest against high prices? Are shoes and clothes marooned on the merchants' shelves because people are resoling their old shoes and wearing old overcoats, or because they are wearing new shoes and clothes purchased on a generous scale in times of prosperity? One reason for the present partial paralysis of commodity markets may be that the public is commodity saturated.

An obvious corollary to the proposition thus stated by *The Evening Post* is that once people have worn out their present stock of shoes and clothes and furniture, they



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CHICAGO may well be compared to a mighty roundhouse at which is assembled rolling stock from all parts of the United States. Here at the heart of American commerce the currents of traffic converge, smoke rises from thousands of locomotives throbbing on miles of tracks, while between the stations, yards and terminals of Chicago an endless exchange of passengers and products takes place throughout the day and night.

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The colossal traffic activity which forms the background of the life of Chicago requires accurate, adequate and efficient banking service. The facilities and resources of the Continental & Commercial Banks are used by many railroads and help them to meet their requirements effectively.

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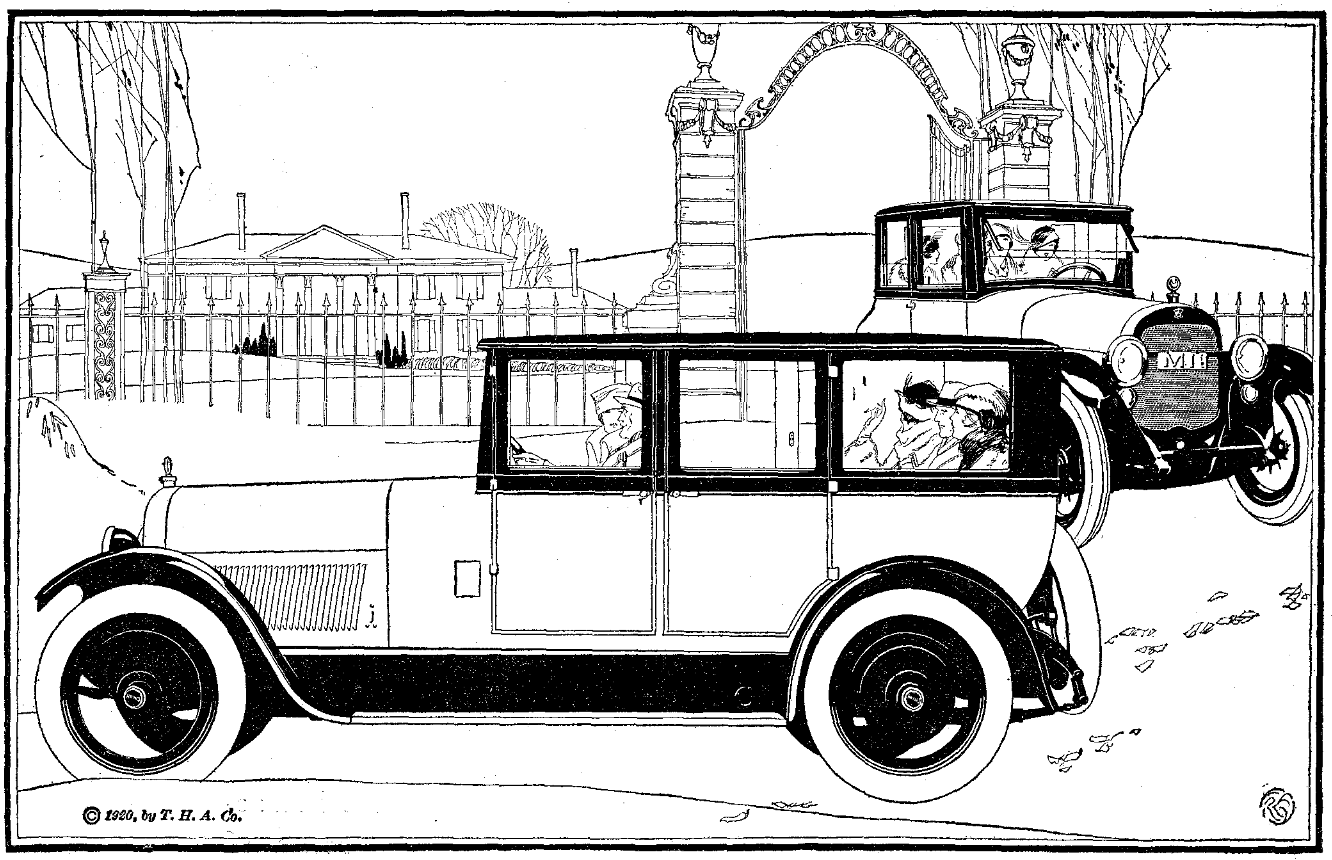
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A detailed description of the many superiorities of construction and design and of the thoughtful conveniences installed in each car is obviously impossible here. A personal inspection of these closed cars is invited and urged. To secure prompt delivery an immediate reservation is recommended.

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1893 ~ THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR ~ *1920* must start buying again. And the date can not be so very many months ahead.

THE BRITISH MINE-STRIKE SETTLEMENT

BOTH Italy and England have settled their industrial disturbances on terms placing the industries concerned upon a new and different basis, which is not exactly socialism but is a decidedly limited capitalism. The Giolitti plan, upon which Italy's new industrialism is based, was fully discust in the Foreign Comment Department last week. Attention was called to the chief principles of the British mine-strike settlement in our issue of November 13. At that time the full terms of the settlement had not been published in our press. Because of the historic importance of the document we now reprint it in full from a London dispatch appearing in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> 1. Recognizing that on the increased production of coal there depend not only the prosperity of all who are engaged in the coal industry but also the welfare of the nation and the cost of life of the people; and having in view that this urgent need can only be met if the miners and mine-owners throughout the country work together cordially for this common purpose; and further, having regard to the necessity of setting up machinery for regulating wages in the coal trade so as to get rid of present anomalies and provide against future difficulties:
>
> The Mining Association and the Miners' Federation solemnly pledge themselves to make every effort to achieve these objects.
>
> To that end they shall:
>
> (*a*) Cooperate to the fullest extent to obtain increased output, and for this purpose will arrange to set up district committees and a national committee;
>
> (*b*) Proceed forthwith to prepare a scheme for submission to the Government at the earliest possible moment and not later than March 31 for the regulation of wages in the industry, having regard, among other considerations, to the profits of the industry and to the principles upon which any surplus profits are to be dealt with.
>
> 2. Pending the preparation of the scheme referred to in 1 (*b*) wages shall be regulated on the following basis without prejudice to the ultimate scheme above mentioned:
>
> (*a*) An advance of 2*s*. a shift to persons of eighteen years of age and over, 1*s*. to persons of sixteen and seventeen, and 9*d*. to persons under sixteen will be paid from the date of resumption of work to the classes of colliery-workers entitled to Sankey wage and subject to the conditions under which Sankey wage is payable.
>
> (*b*) For the purposes of this temporary arrangement the advance referred to shall be automatically adjusted on the basis set out below from January 3, 1921, in the light of the results of the five weeks ending December 18, 1920, and similarly from January 31, and thereafter every four weeks on the results of the four weeks immediately following the last preceding test period; but the Christmas-holiday week shall not be counted in any such period. And an adjustment will be made in those cases where the holiday period falls wholly or partly within the New-year week.
>
> The basis on which the advance shall be adjusted is as follows:
>
> If the weekly averages of the proceeds of export coal during the test period are maintained at the weekly average of the proceeds of export coal during the September quarter, the advance shall be 1*s*. 6*d*., and 4½*d*. respectively. If (after deduction of the cost of extra output) they exceed the September figure, an additional 6*d*., 3*d*., and 2¼*d*. respectively will be paid for every complete £288,000 of the excess.
>
> (*c*) For this purpose the amount of export coal in each period shall be assumed to be the excess of the tonnage produced over the rate of 219,000,000 tons annually; the proceeds shall be calculated by multiplying that excess tonnage by the average f. o. b. price as shown in the Trade and Navigation Accounts for the quarter ended September 30, 1920; and the cost of extra output shall be taken as 15*s*. per ton for each ton produced in excess of the rate of output for the quarter ended September 30, 1920.
>
> (*d*) As part of the settlement hereby concluded the Government undertake to make an order under section (3) of the Mining Industry Act which shall provide for the variation of the one-tenth share of the excess profits of the industry payable to the owners under the Coal Mines (Emergency) Act by the deduction therefrom or addition thereto of one-quarter of said tenth part for each 6*d*. by which the men's advance is reduced or increased.
>
> (*e*) The certificate of the Secretary for Mines as to the amount of the proceeds and the advances payable shall be accepted as final.

PITY THE POOR BRITISH TAXPAYER

"ANY fool can put on taxes," exclaimed one of the delegates at the Brussels Financial Conference; "but what every country wants is a government that knows how to take them off." This is a demand which is being heard nowadays in all "the clubs and pubs of Great Britain," writes Mr. Herbert N. Casson in one of his London letters to *The Boston News Bureau.* According to the latest government report, the average British income is $550 per capita, and the average taxation is $145. "This is only 27 per cent., says the Government complacently. Apparently its attitude of mind is: 'We leave the people 73 per cent., what more can they want?'" To make matters worse, the local levies are now as much as $2,000,000,000 a year, or $44 more per capita, so that the total British taxation is at least $189 per capita, or 35 per cent. of income. Mr. Casson continues:

> The mills, shops, factories, railways, and ships of Britain are working eight months for themselves and four months for the Government.
>
> Such is the astounding and intolerable condition of the British people at the conclusion of a victorious war.
>
> This taxation is confiscatory. It is stopping the wheels of trade. It is crushing strong firms, as well as weak ones. It is pushing the country toward a deadlock, in

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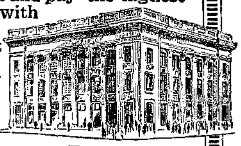

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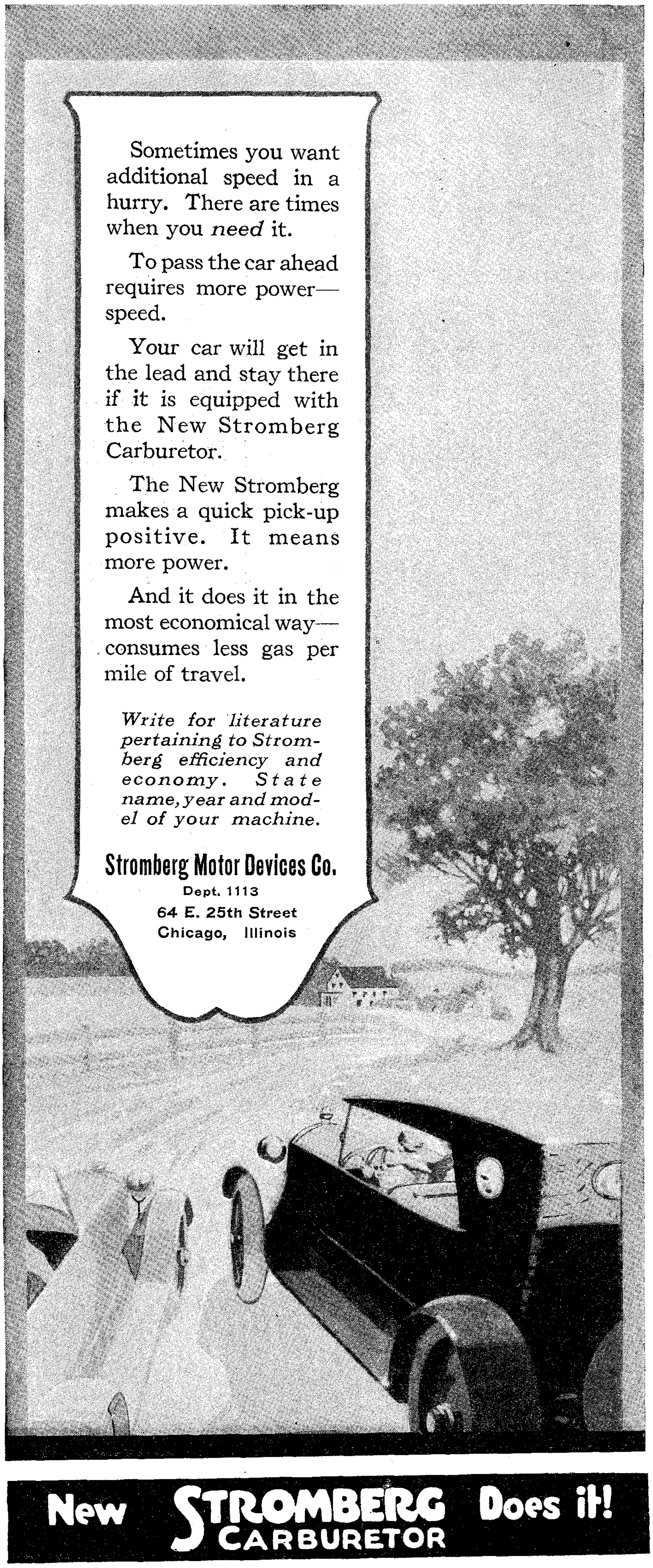

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

which either two-thirds of the Government expenditure must be stopt or the whole responsibility in finance must be taken over by the Government.

Out of 21,000,000 voters in Great Britain, the bulk of the taxation is paid by 500,000. They pay the piper, while the voters call the tune. What some firms have had to pay in taxes is almost incredible.

One firm in the Midlands has paid, all told, as much money in excess-profits duty as seven times its capital.

Another firm of five partners, after paying its rates and taxes, found that the partners had made 17 cents per hour for their capital and labor. This was 26 cents per hour less than they paid their workmen.

The great Guinness brewery made $65,000,000 in profits last year and paid $55,000,000 to the Government in taxation. This brewery now realizes that it is working ten months a year for the Government and two months for itself.

There is one play now running in London—"Chu Chin Chow," which has paid over $250,000 in taxes. This play is now in its fifth year and has been seen by 2,500,000 people, who have paid ten cents extra per head as an entertainment tax.

So, while many other matters are more sensational, this matter of confiscatory taxation is coming into view as the dominant issue of 1921. . . . . . .

In Britain there are still eighty government departments and 2,500,000 people who are supported by the national revenue.

The Oxford professor who is at the head of the Department of Education is spending more than the total national revenue of Spain.

In Mesopotamia we are supporting 300,000 people, one-quarter of them soldiers. We are spending at the rate of $250,000,000 a year to hold a land that has little in it of any value.

SAFER AS WELL AS MORE EFFICIENT RAILROADING

SAFE railroading is an essential of efficient railroading. Hence recent figures quoted in these pages showing increasing operating efficiency may well be supplemented by indications that "safety first" is being kept in mind by railroad patrons and employees to a greater extent than ever before. Fewer persons were killed on railroads during 1919 than in any year since 1898, and fewer were injured than in any year since 1910, according to figures sent out by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which are summed up as follows by *Bradstreet's:*

> During 1919 a total of 6,978 persons were killed and 149,053 injured, compared with 6,859 killed in 1898 and 119,507 injured in 1910. Of the killed, 273 were passengers, as were 7,456 of the injured. Railroad employees killed during the year numbered 2,138, and 131,018 were injured. Fewer trespassers on railroads were killed in 1919 than during any year of the commission's records, which go back to 1890. Last year 2,553 trespassers were killed and 2,658 injured. Railroad officials, however, pointed out that theie were fewer tramps than formerly, tho, on the other hand, it might be pointed out that railway traffic has had few, if any, more active years.

CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

November 10.—A report reaches London that an extraordinary commission in Moscow has ordered the arrest of the representatives of an American organization giving aid to Jews.

The Provisional Commission which has been conferring at Chita, Siberia, with a view of establishing a Siberian state, has issued a proclamation declaring the formation of an independent Far-Eastern Siberian Republic controlling the whole territory from the Baikal region eastward, says a Tokyo report.

Penetration of the Crimean peninsula is reported in a Russian Soviet official statement received in London.

November 11.—The Bolsheviki are attacking General Wrangel's troops in strong force on both wings in the Crimean peninsula, it is reported from Sebastopol. It is said that Wrangel's fortified positions near Perekop have been occupied by the "Red" troops.

November 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople to London says that a Bolshevik army, supported by heavy artillery, is violently attacking General Wrangel's last armed defense on the east.

It is reported from London that the British Government is understood to have received a long note from the Bolsheviki, unconciliatory and almost aggressive in tone, calling attention to what is described as a delay of the British Government in the resumption of trade with Soviet Russia.

November 13.—General Wrangel's army has been defeated in South Russia, says a report reaching Paris. The whole Wrangel government is in a state of collapse in the opinion of French military experts.

November 14.—Sebastopol has been captured by the "Reds," says a report received in London from Paris. General Wrangel's defeat is reported to have been brought on by mutinous outbreaks against his leadership.

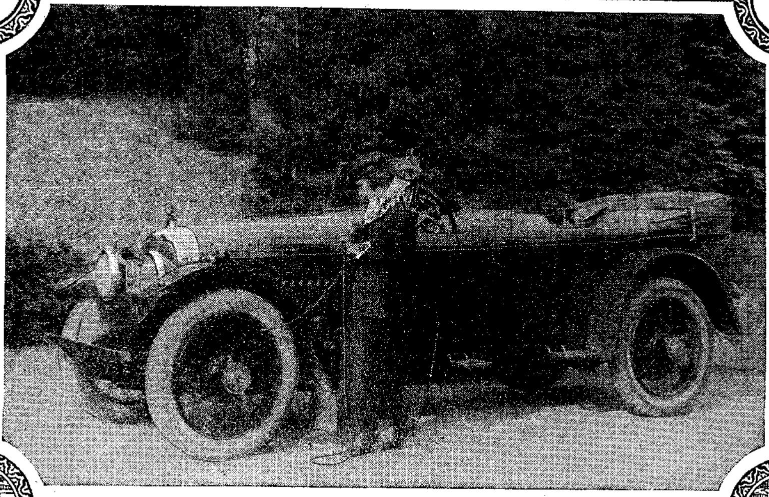
A blockade of the Russian Black Sea coast has been declared, according to advices from Constantinople reaching London. British destroyers have begun patrolling the sea to prevent the Bolsheviki from communicating with the Turkish coasts.

November 15.—Refugees, probably numbering 100,000, were left behind in Sebastopol when the American, French, and British war-ships steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviki entered the city, say reports reaching the French Foreign Office. The ships carried General Wrangel and the shattered remnants of his army, as well as the representatives of several foreign governments.

November 16.—The French admiral of the Black Sea forces threatens the Bolsheviki with reprisals if they loot Sebastopol after its evacuation, it is reported from Constantinople.

FOREIGN

November 10.—The Adriatic question has been settled at the conference between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians, says a report reaching London. The principal points of the settlement are: The Istrian frontier is practically decided in favor of the Jugo-Slavs; Fiume is made independent; Zara is



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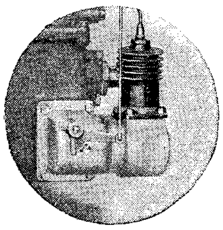

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

placed under Italian suzerainty; the islands of Cherso, Lussin, and Unie are granted to Italy.

The executive committee of the Liberal party of Cuba resolve to name a committee to go to Washington to petition the American Government to annul the Cuban Presidential elections held November 1, on the ground of alleged violence and coercion by their opponents.

Baron von Lersner, former President of the German peace delegation, outlines before a committee of the Reichstag, a campaign of propaganda for the revision of the Versailles Treaty. He urges that all parties should work together for this revision.

Fifty thousand German soldiers, with officers and a great amount of war material, have crossed over the East-Prussian border to Lithuania during the last three weeks, says a report reaching Paris. The French Foreign Office is concerned over the situation and expresses the opinion that there may be a renewal of the monarchical *coup d'état.*

November 11.—The Irish Home Rule bill passes the House of Commons on its third reading. The British Government lays down in this bill two principles: that the people of the six Ulster counties shall not be brought administratively under an outside Parliament in Ireland; and that there shall be no weakening of the reservations made by the Government for the purpose of safeguarding the vital interests of the United Kingdom.

An armistice has been signed between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists, say advices received in London. The conditions give the Turks possession of Alexandropol and the Turks, it is said, guarantee the safety of the inhabitants of the city.

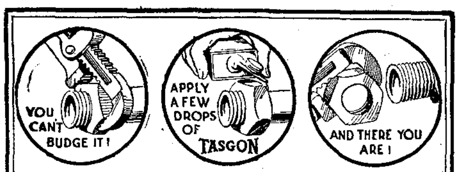
The Nobel prize for literature for 1919 has been awarded to the Swiss author, Carl Spitteler.

It is reported from Peking that Chinese troops engage in skirmishes with forces composed of Russians, Mongols, and Japanese, near Urga, northern Mongolia. This hostile movement, said to have been a Mongol attempt to restore autonomy in that region, was suppressed by Chinese troops.

Britain honors her war dead on Armistice day in one of the most impressive ceremonies ever seen in London, when the body of an unknown soldier is carried through the streets of the metropolis and interred in Westminster Abbey.

November 12.—The hunger strike which five Irish prisoners in the jail at Cork had maintained for 94 days ends when Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein and acting President of the "Irish Republic," calls on them to abandon their protest and live for Ireland. It is believed that the men can be restored to health.

The treaty between Italy and Jugo-Slavia is signed at Rapallo. The treaty follows in much of its detail the terms of the secret pact of London which the French and British Governments signed in 1915 to induce Italy to enter the war. The Italians yielded on two important points, ceding to the Jugo-Slavs the Konganatico district, and surrendering all claims to Dalmatia and to most of the islands off the east coast of the Adriatic. The treaty means a net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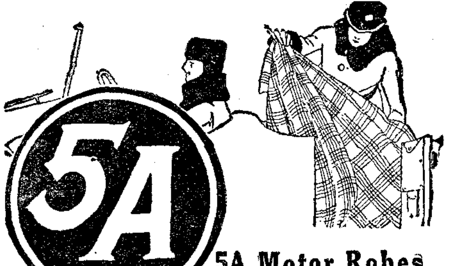
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territorial gain to Italy of more than 3,500 square miles on the eastern frontier.

The French Federation of Miners decide to send out a general strike order unless the companies agree to the discussion proposed by the Federation concerning an increase of miners' wages.

Charles Edouard Guillaume Breteuil, head of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, is awarded the 1920 Nobel prize for physics. His discoveries relative to the alloys of nickel-steel won him this honor.

It is reported from Havana that prices in that city are about twice the highest mark reached by American prices.

A general strike is declared in Yucatan in sympathy with the striking Vera Cruz stevedores, say advices reaching Mexico City.

November 13.—A report reaching Paris from Constantinople says that the Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora has adopted Sovietism and proclaimed Mustafa Kemal, Nationalist leader, as the People's Commissary.

The National Assembly of Hungary ratifies the peace treaty signed by Hungary and the Allies at Paris.

Violent demonstrations against Italian renunciations in Dalmatia take place at Zara and Sebenico, says a dispatch from Rome reaching London.

It is reported from the Canal Zone that the Panama Canal is now self-sustaining. During the last fiscal year the total operating expenses were $6,548,272, and receipts were $8,935,871.

November 14.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, after learning the details of the Rapallo conference, declines to accept the treaty with the Jugo-Slavs. His warships have left Fiume for an unknown destination and the insurgent leader is in open revolt against the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement.

November 15.—The Greek Government, in an official announcement, virtually admits the defeat of the Venizelists in the general elections throughout Greece November 14.

A report reaches Paris that d'Annunzio's soldiers are extending their operations. It is said that demonstrations throughout Dalmatia against the Rapallo agreement are growing more violent.

Marquis Okuma, former Japanese Premier, in an address in Tokyo, attacks the plan to exclude Japanese from America by treaty. He said that the present effort to make restriction statutory was an act of infidelity against Japanese-American friendship, and intimated that the difficulties between the two countries would have to be settled by force, if necessary.

The Assembly of the League of Nations holds its initial session at Geneva. Paul Hymans, of Belgium, is elected President.

Dispatches received by the New York headquarters of the Near East Relief say that Erivan, capital of the Armenian republic, has been evacuated and that communications between Armenia and the outside world have been cut off by the Turks. The roads out from the capital are said to be jammed with refugees.

November 16.—Reports from London say that Premier Venizelos of Greece has been swept out of office in the recent elections and is planning to leave the country. George Rhallis, former Premier and leader among the followers of ex-King Constantine, will head the new ministry. Further returns from

Tobacco Teeth

See the change in ten days

Smokers' teeth discolor more than others, usually. But the stains lie in a film, and removing that film removes them.

There is now a way to combat this film. Millions of people employ it. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. See how teeth whiten when you use it a few days.

Film ruins teeth

That film on teeth which makes them dingy causes most tooth troubles. It is viscous—you can feel it. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

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It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar.

It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

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Now dental science has evolved ways to combat film day by day. Able authorities have amply proved their efficiency.

These methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Millions have adopted it, largely through dental advice. It opens, we believe, a new dental era. And, to let all know it, a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

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Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. Let this test show you, for your own sake, what clean teeth really mean.

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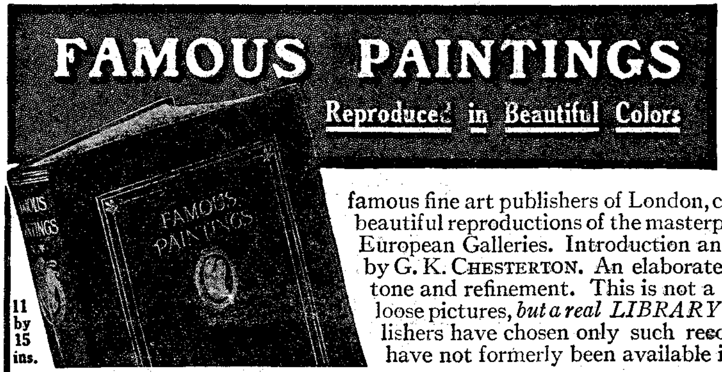

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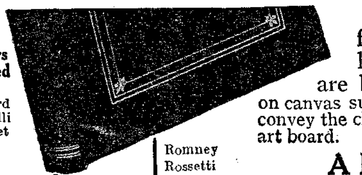

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

the elections show that the royalists were overwhelmingly victorious, having a majority of 132 in the Parliament.

DOMESTIC

November 10.—Major Turner, Brigade Adjutant, testifies at the investigation into the acts of the Marines in Haiti, that the American Marines killed an average of three Haitians a day, during their campaign from October, 1919, to October, 1920.

November 11.—The Government enforcement officials rule that the sale of hops and malt to others than bakers and confectioners is a violation of the Volstead Act, and that such sales must cease. This is calculated to put a stop to home brewing.

November 12.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of Chicago, is made head of the board controlling baseball, as reorganized by the sixteen American and National League clubs. Judge Landis accepted the position with the understanding that he is to keep his place on the Federal Bench.

Delegates to the Central Federated Union, representing 350,000 union members in New York City, greet the appeal of the American Red Cross for members and money with jeers and hisses. The Union adopts unanimously a resolution declaring their intention not to give a cent to the Red Cross unless it desists from its policy of discrimination against Ireland.

The Government has collected $51,000,000 in taxes on soft drinks during the last eleven months.

November 13.—The Director of the Census in a preliminary statement announces that of the 437,571 inhabitants of Washington, D. C., as shown by the 1920 Census, 326,854 are white and 109,976 negroes. The figures for 1910 were: white, 236,128; negro, 94,446.

The National Wheat Growers' Association, of Omaha, are organizing the farmers of Nebraska and neighboring States for the purpose of boosting the price of wheat to $3 a bushel.

November 16.—The long-standing controversy between the State Department and the Western Union Telegraph Company comes to an open break when the Company refuses to handle any further cable messages for the Department except upon prepayment of tolls.

Figures of the Census Bureau show that California's 1920 population of 3,426,861 contains 70,196 Japanese, an increase of 28,840 since 1910. The increase of Japanese in the State during the previous ten-year period was 31,205.

Secretary of War Baker issues a blanket invitation to every citizen having knowledge of irregularity or misconduct on the part of any agent, employee, or officer of the War Department to submit such evidence for investigation. This invitation was issued in reply to recent criticism charging that the War Department bought too many supplies during the war and that irregularities attended their disposal.

Making a Goose of Gosse.—The standards of literary criticism were upheld by Edmund Goose, Andrew Lang, Walter Besant, and many others.—Editorial announcement in *The Forum* (New York)

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Latest Substitute.—If you have got money to burn, well go ahead and burn it. It's cheaper than coal.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The Second Reason.—Tipping is said to be due to public weakness, and it is also due to the desire to have luncheon served in time for dinner.—*Augusta Herald.*

Slow Work.—GUIDE—" This wonderful redwood-tree has taken centuries to grow to its present size."

TOURIST—" No wonder! It's on a government reservation."—*Cartoons Magazine.*

By Contrast.—HE—" The artist whose paintings show that angels are all women certainly didn't know women."

SHE—" That is perhaps true. It may be that he knew only men."—*The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).*

Prophetic.—PROF.—" What is there to substantiate the opinion that Shakespeare was a prophet? "

SOPH.—" He was foretelling the era of home-brew when he wrote the recipe for Witches' Broth in 'Macbeth.' "—*The Pitt Panther.*

Considerate Debtor.—OKE—" I don't see why you haggled so with the tailor about the price—you'll never pay him."

OWENS—" Oh, but, you see, I am conscientious. I don't want the poor fellow to lose more than is necessary."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Obstacle.—SHE—" While I appreciate the honor of your proposal of marriage, circumstances beyond my control compel me to decline."

HE—" What are those circumstances? "

SHE—" Yours."—*The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).*

Drawing the Line.—Miss Cora was taking her first trip on the train.

The conductor came through and called for the tickets. Cora readily gave up her ticket.

A few minutes later the butcher-boy coming through called, " Chewing-gum."

" Never!" cried Cora bravely. " You can take my ticket, but not my chewing-gum."—*The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).*

More Outlines of History.—SAILOR—" We have just seen some orange-peel and banana-skins floating on the starboard, sir."

COLUMBUS—" Was there any chewing-gum? "

SAILOR—" No, sir."

COLUMBUS—" Then it must be the West Indies we're coming to, and I'd hoped it was going to be America." — *Punch (London).*

Sufficiency.—One of your Uncle Samuel's stalwart brunettes had been gazing thoughtfully over the rail of the homeward-bound transport for twenty minutes. A dough-boy, curious at the cause of such concentration, demanded: " What you thinking about, Sam? "

" 'Bout de ocean, boss," came the reply. " Dat's de fust time in all mah life I ever see somethin' dare was enough of."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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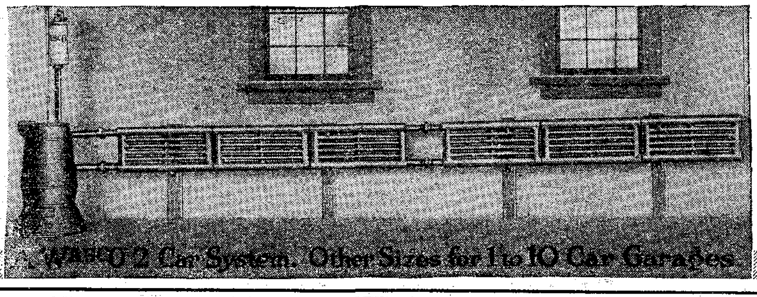

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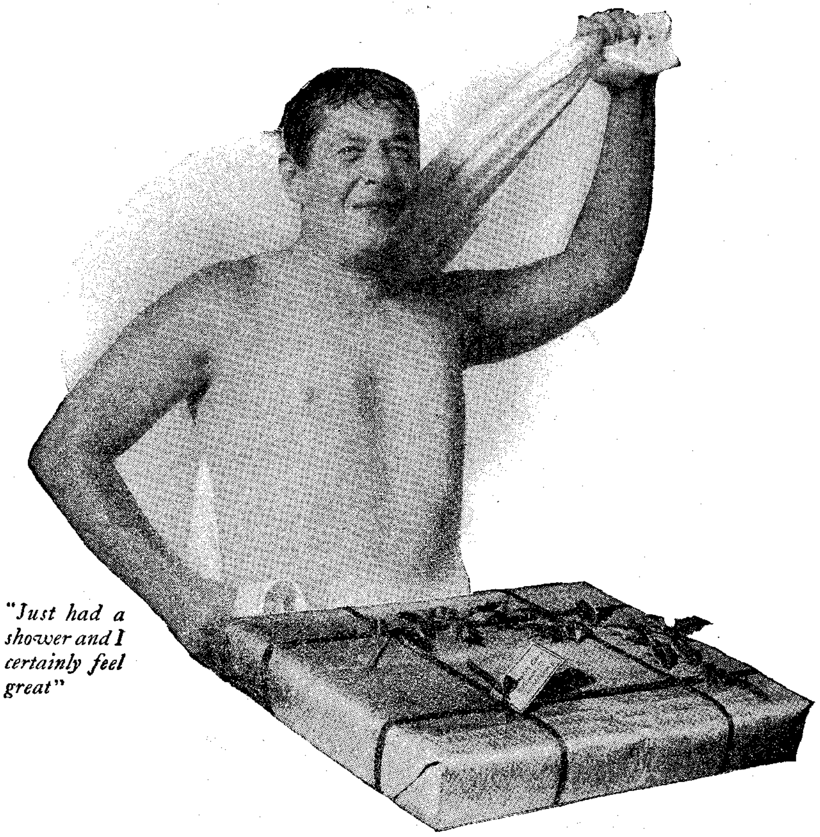

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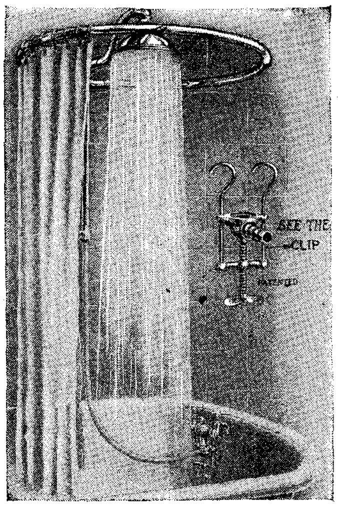

Then and Now.—1610—Indians sold Manhattan Island for a keg of whisky.

1920—Citizens want to trade back.—*Detroit News.*

Far from Thankless.—" Don't you find writing a thankless job? "

" On the contrary, everything I write is returned to me with thanks."—*Fliegende Blätter (Munich).*

Where They Wait.—" There's a story in this paper of a woman that used a telephone for the first time in eighty-three years."

" She must be on a party line."—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

Safe Offer.—" And is ten dollars all you are offering for the return of your wife? "

" Every cent."

" No one will bring her back for that paltry sum."

" I know it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Restrictions.—" Don't they allow us to raise children in this apartment-house? "

" No," said the janitor.

" Nor kittens nor puppies nor parrots? "

" No. Nothing is permitted to be raised here except the rent."—*Washington Star.*

Cheaper.—" Fancy your getting married again, Mrs. Smale. I hope you have done wisely."

" Yes, mum; I reckon. Yew see, I 'ave so much washing to take 'ome now, if I 'adn't got 'e I should have been forced to buy a donkey, sure 'nough."—*London Tatler.*

Everything Goes.—" No, I know nothing about music."

" All you have to do is to jangle this cow-bell."

" But suppose I come in at the wrong place? "

" You can't do that in jazz."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Heat a Grid!

" My idea of heaven,"
Said Aaron K. Agatehead,
The well-known truck-driver,
" Is a long stretch of pavement
Full of holes and puddles of water,
And the curb lined with people,
All drest in white."
—*Detroit Motor News.*

Accounting for the Groan.—" You wrote this report of last night's banquet, did you? " asked the editor with the copy in his hand.

" Yes, sir," replied the reporter.

" And this expression, 'The banquet-table groaned'—do you think that is proper? "

" Oh, yes, sir. The funny stories the after-dinner speakers told would make any table groan."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Lessons in Railroading.—Picking her way daintily through the locomotive plant, a young woman visitor viewed the huge operations with awe. Finally, she turned to a young man who was showing her through, and asked:

" What is that big thing over there? "

" That's a locomotive-boiler," he replied. She puckered her brows.

" And what do they boil locomotives for? "

" To make the locomotive tender," and the young man from the office never smiled.—*The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. C. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly tell me what wager or circumstances were the cause of Mrs. Shelley writing the novel 'Frankenstein.'"

When Mary Godwin Shelley was in Switzerland with her husband and Byron in 1816, a proposal was made that various members of the party should write a romance or tale dealing with the supernatural. The result of this project was that Mrs. Shelley wrote "Frankenstein"; Byron, the beginning of a narrative about a vampire, and Dr. Polidori, Byron's physician, a tale named "The Vampyre," the authorship of which used frequently in past years to be attributed to Byron himself.

"E. J. F.," Grass Lake, Mich.—"(1) Why is the word *sure* used instead of *surely* in, 'And *sure* Brutus is an honorable man'? (2) What does the phrase *bona fide* mean?"

(1) In Elizabethan English *sure* was good English for *surely*. It is sometimes used colloquially to-day, but the use survives in Shakespeare and reflects the correct English of his time. (2) The phrase *bona fide* means "in good faith."

"A. McC.," Meeker, Colo.—"Please tell me how many national holidays we have in the United States."

A *national holiday* is a holiday prescribed by Congress. Of these, Washington's Birthday and Independence day are the only two formally recognized. Thanksgiving day has become a national holiday by proclamation of the President. New-year's day and Christmas day are recognized by all States as national holidays altho not prescribed as such by law.

"E. B. S.," Mitchell, S. D.—"Is the accent on the third or fourth syllable in *Manitoba?* Am I correct in saying it is really two words, *Mani—Tobah*, God of the Mountain?"

In the word *Manitoba*, the accent is on the third syllable. The name *Manitoba* sprang from the union of two Indian words, *Manito* (the Great Spirit), and *Waba* (the "narrows" of the lake). This strait was a sacred place to the Crees and Saulteurs, who called them "Manito-Waba," or the "Great Spirit's Narrows."

"M. D. T.," Ossining, N. Y.—"I recently had occasion to use the following: 'An *honester* man could not be found to fill the position.' Kindly advise me if I am permitted to use the word *honester* instead of 'more honest' and still be grammatically correct?"

The form *honester* was accepted as standard up to the time of Queen Anne, but since then it has fallen into disuse. *Honester* and *honestest* may be found in Shakespeare: "Much Ado About Nothing," act 3, scene 5; "All's Well That Ends Well," act 3, scene 5; Part II of "Henry IV.," act 2, scene 4; Part II of "Henry VI.," act 4, scene 7; "Coriolanus," act 4, scene 5.

"B. B. G.," Greenville, Miss.—"In Shakespeare's 'Henry IV.,' Part II, act 2, scene 4, is the following: 'A captain! these villains will make the word as odious as the word *occupy*, which was an excellent good word before it was ill-sorted.' Can you tell in what way the word *occupy* was used to make it 'odious'?"

Consult the glossary to your copy of Shakespeare. The verb occurs only twice (equivocally) in Shakespeare, is not in the Concordances to Milton and Pope, nor was it used by Gray. This avoidance was due to the vulgar sense "to cohabit," which it acquired.

"G. D. H.," Upper Montclair, N. J.—"In the following, please tell me which would be more correct, 'for *them* who' or 'for *those* who'—'We pray for *them* who in field and mine and shop serve humanity by the labor of their hands; for *them* who should direct men's labor with minds trained to be wise and considerate; for *them* who seek to cultivate the spiritual aspirations of the people,' etc."

This is standard English; see Matt. 5:44: "But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to *them* that hate you, and *pray for them* which despitefully use you"; also, Luke 6:28: "Bless them that curse you, and *pray for them* which despitefully use you." "A noun or pronoun used as the object of a verb or of a preposition is in the objective case" (see Fernald's "English Grammar Simplified," page 22).

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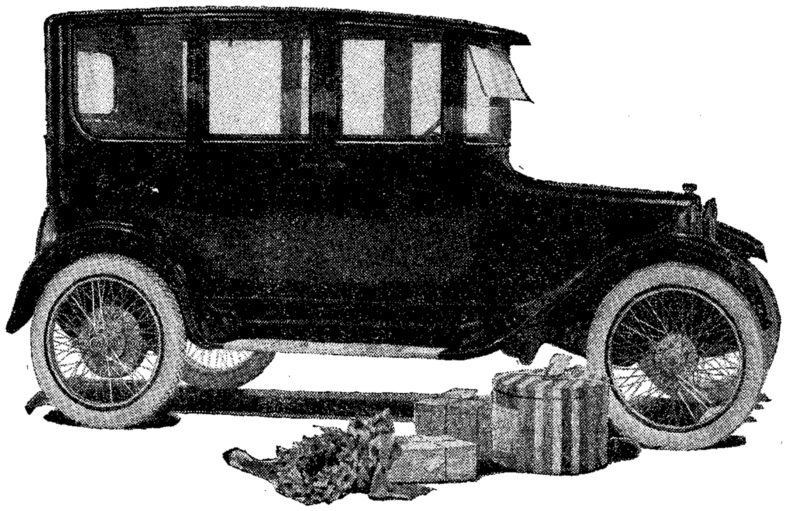

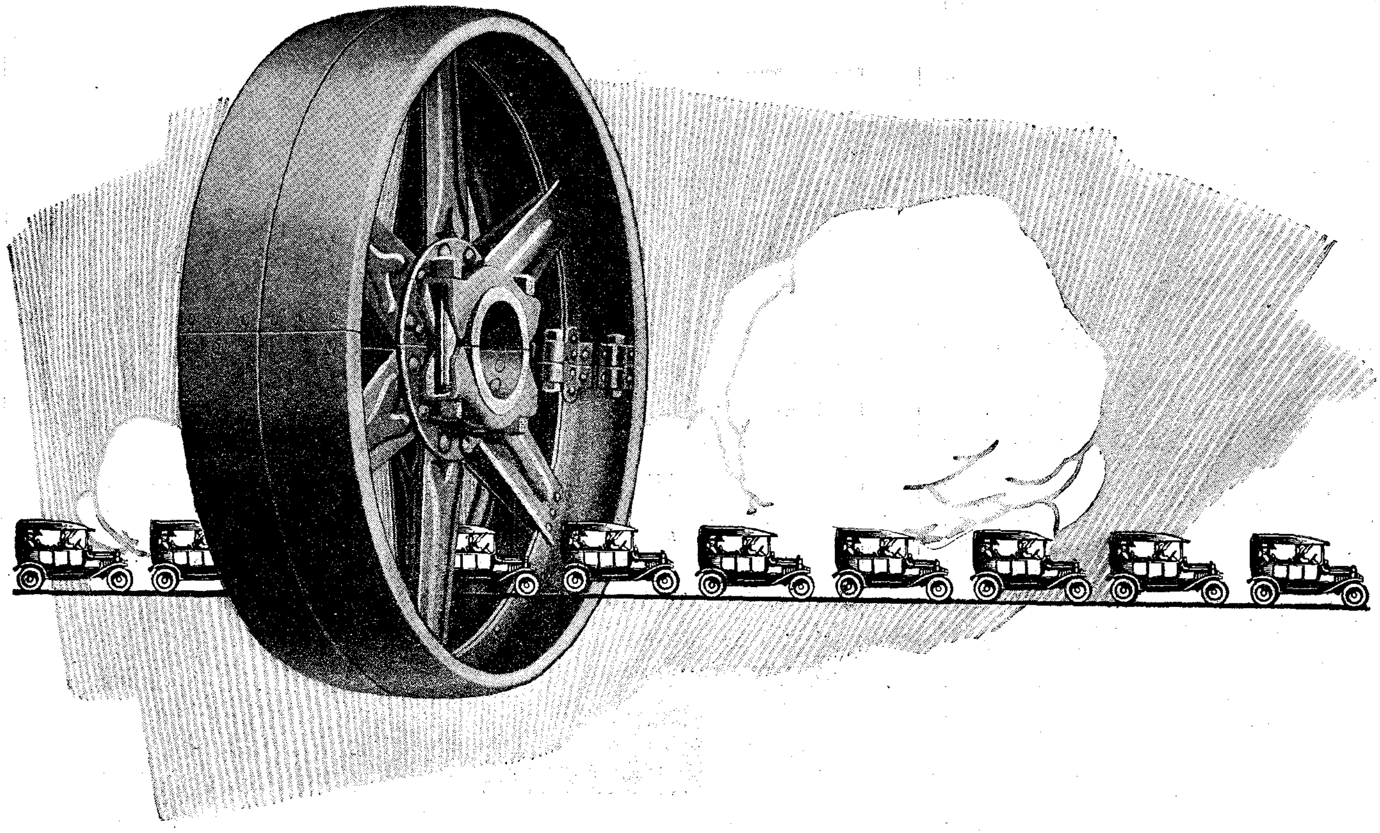

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